

WHEN REUBEN COMES  
TOWN.



## MILES REPORTS.

Reviews Conditions Prevailing  
In The Army.

Suggests That Better Quarters Be  
Provided For Troops.

Speaks In Terms Of Praise Of The  
Soldier's Work.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The annual report of Lieutenant General Miles, commanding the army, is a brief review of the reports that have been submitted to him by other officers. He indorses the recommendation of General Brooke for a readjustment of the geographical limits of the different departments, with a view of equalizing conditions. General Miles calls attention to the necessity of quarters for troops, saying that while hundreds of thousands of dollars are being spent for quarters for cavalry very little is being used to afford shelter for artillery which is exposed to severe climates along the coasts.

"These troops," says General Miles, "are required to be located adjacent to the fortifications, notwithstanding the exposed position of many of them, and I see no reason why buildings should not be properly constructed in time to be occupied when it is known for years exactly where and when they will be required. I also call attention to the incomplete condition of the fortifications especially on the Pacific coast, where millions have been expended in engineering and ordnance work, and yet the commands have not been properly supplied with ammunition, electrical plants and other appliances essential to the effective use of these fortifications in actual warfare."

General Miles says: "During the past year there have been no serious engagements except that of the troops under General Frank D. Baldwin in Mindanao, P. I., with the Moros. For the number of men engaged this was a very spirited and desperate engagement. Our forces were commanded by one of the most experienced and efficient officers of the army, whose record has always been of the highest order, and his achievement together with that of the troops in this engagement, made another chapter or fortitude, tenacity and heroic sacrifice in the history of American arms."

"The conditions of the Indians is quite satisfactory and there has been no disturbance of importance among them during the last 12 months."

"The experience during the great Civil war and years of campaigning along our western frontier afforded the best school of practice for our army in former years."

"The attention given to callisthenics and gymnastics and military exercises among our small army corps of athletes, while the elementary schools established for enlisted men, the post libraries, the post lyceums and officers' schools, the various schools of instruction and practice for officers as well as the military academy, produced an array of such excellence that I was able in my annual report for 1896 to state that the personnel of the army was never in better condition."

"This was proven to be true by the fortitude, skill and heroism displayed in every serious campaign on every field of mortal combat wherever the army has been engaged in any part of the world during the last four years. During that time many changes have occurred and the army has been very largely increased. The long and varied service of the senior officers, their experience in organizing, disciplining, instructing and leading their commands as well as the excellent discipline, instruction and exemplary conduct of the soldiers of the army of '98 have been the leaven of the army of the present time. Evils may creep into any system or great organization. Such as have affected our army have been or will be eradicated."

### A STUDENT OF AMERICA.

There arrived in New York last week a man who deserves to be held in high esteem in this country, for he is one of the most ardent admirers of American and Americans. He is Alfred Mosely, and he may be described as an Englishman with American characteristics. When but a lad he went to South Africa, and there without capital and with no resources beyond his native shrewdness, industry and energy, he made a fortune in the diamond and gold mines. Later he became associated with the

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late Cecil Rhodes, whom he regards as one of the greatest men the world has ever produced. Mr. Mosely is still considerably under fifty years of age, but he is a millionaire several times over.

This wealthy and enterprising Englishman is not content to rest in idleness and luxury. He is devoting his means and his talents to the improvement of the condition of his fellow British subjects, and he is finding in the United States inspiration for his work. His experience with Americans in South Africa has convinced him that there is something in the American character and in American institutions which leads to success, and he is determined to find out, if possible, what it is and to secure at home the adoption of as much of American methods as will bear transplanting. Mr. Mosely has been here before, having spent several months in 1897 traveling about the country closely investigating American conditions. What he noted greatly pleased him. He says he soon realized why it was that America produced the men of energetic initiative who had made his South African mines pay so handsomely, and after experiments with British and German engineers had proved failures. On that trip he came into contact with all sorts and conditions of men of America, including those of high official, financial and industrial station, and he learned much that was of value.

Mr. Mosely went home, determined to pursue his investigations in a more thorough and comprehensive manner. He has organized several commissions with that end in view. The first of these commissions has come with Mr. Mosely. It consists of twenty-five representatives of a many English trades. They will travel through the country for a month making observations of American methods. On the return of the commission each member will make a report giving the result of his individual investigations, and these reports will be distributed gratis throughout the United Kingdom for the benefit of the various trades represented. A year from now Mr. Mosely will bring to the United States another commission of twenty-five members. This body will comprise the best known educational experts of the United Kingdom. They will study the American public school system and make a report as to whether that system, as a whole or in part, is suitable for British use. It is Mr. Mosely's belief that the free education of the masses of the people lies at the bottom of American success, and he wants England to adopt all the good things of the world by a process of unprejudiced selection. He expresses regret that he did not come to the United States when a boy, instead of going to South Africa. He shows his belief in American education by sending his sons to Yale University.

One of the things to which Mr. Mosely and the men who are organizing to better America's remarkable industrial progress is the free employment of labor-saving appliances. The man now here includes carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, masons, ironworkers, boiler-makers, glass and shoe makers, representatives of many branches of the best and iron trades, leather workers, printers, etc. Their reports to their respective trades in England on this point cannot fail to be of much interest and importance.

The expense of the commissions is to be borne wholly by Mr. Mosely, who thus testifies to the earnestness of his purpose. Incidentally it may be remarked that the coming of these commissions implies one of the greatest compliments this country has ever received. Not long ago a company of French mechanics came here to copy our methods, and a number of French apprentices are now receiving instruction in American technique.

cal schools. The more the old world investigates the more it finds itself in a position to learn something from the new.—Troy Times.

### HIS PENCIL STUTTERED.

Therefore, His Employer Hired a New Stenographer.

The Chicago agent looked around the New York office with an air of lively curiosity. "Made a few changes here, haven't you?" he asked.

The New York manager nodded. "Fired the old stenographer, that's all," he said.

"Fired him, eh? What for?" said the Chicago man.

"Because he stuttered," was the reply.

The Chicago man was clearly puzzled. "Can't for the life of me see how stuttering could affect a man's stenographic ability."

"Neither could I see it in the beginning," said the manager, "but I soon found out. I took quite a fancy to that young chap the minute he came in here to apply for a situation. He was smart as a whip, and although he couldn't speak six words without falling all over himself, I took it for granted that the connection between his tongue and pencil was too slight to affect his writing, and I hired him on the spot."

Before I knew him I should have realized as inconceivably preposterous the bare suggestion that there could be such a thing as a stuttering stenographer. Now I know that he is not only a remote possibility, but a very tangible fact. Stammering seemed to be that poor chap's only fault. He knew shorthand and the typewriting machine from A to Z, and could rattle off some kinds of words so fast that it made you fairly seasick to watch him, but there were certain words that tangled up his pencil as well as his tongue and thus knocked him clean out of the race.

"Really, it was the strangest example of sympathetic mental and physical nervousness that I ever came across. I did what I could to help him, but nothing could keep that young man's pencil from halting and staggering most reprehensibly whenever he came to a word that he found particularly difficult to speak."

"I have spoken of his case since to several commercial teachers, and I learn that it is by no means exceptional. It is true, of course, that the number of stenographers who stutter is so small as to make it difficult to get reliable information on the subject, but it seems to be a fact that the person with a stammering tongue is pretty sure to have stammering fingers when writing shorthand."

The Chicago man shook his head incredulously. "Well, sir," he said, "that certainly does beat me. I never heard of any stuttering stenographer out west."

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Most women haters are floor-walkers in department stores.

There are few faces that can afford not to smile occasionally.

Equity is a pipe dream. Fire-ligars have had their day.

The man who pushes the grass under a law is a kind of a lawn party.

A nation's greatness is measured by the number of its men who go with a man.

Any young man who is in love like to say good night the next morning.

A tramp can't understand why the Sabbath is called a day of rest; he can't rest any more on Sunday than on week days.

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### STUDIO IN LION'S CAGE.

Animal Painters Study at Close Range.

Next month when the new lion house at the Bronx Zoological Park is completed, New York will possess a studio which will be unique. Few people know of this destined home of art which is the outcome of a suggestion of Director Hornaday, and for which the Zoological society added \$5,000 to the original appropriation for the new building. Mr. Hornaday became interested in the matter because of the complaints of Ernest Seaton-Thompson, A. Phinester Proctor and other well known painters and sculptors of animals concerning the hardships they were forced to endure in studying their subjects.

At Central Park an artist is obliged to arrive before nine o'clock in the morning if he would sketch among the animals. At that hour the crowd pours in and renders further work impossible. In the winter there is only about half an hour before nine o'clock when the light will permit of sketching, and with this short time artists who would have the beasts as their models must be content, even though they have come from a distance. To remedy these evils and to afford the artists of New York every facility for pursuing animal study at the Bronx, the lion house studio was planned and built.

The studio is at one end of the building, and shut off from the lion house proper, so that artists while at work may be free from intrusion by the public. It consists of two parts—an auditorium and a studio cage. The auditorium is 20 by 17 feet, with platforms raised in tiers, so that when a number of artists are working together they may not interfere with each other's view. These platforms will comfortably accommodate about thirty easels at a time. The great studio cage opens from the auditorium as the stage from a theater. It is entirely covered with a skylight, affording perfect light for artistic effort. The studio cage communicates with the long line of cages in the lion house proper by means of an underground passage. At one end of the cage is a lift, which, by means of a spring underneath, can be wound up or down from the passage to the cage floor. Similar lifts are situated between every two cages in the main room.

When an artist desires to sketch any animal in the lion house, a shifting cage will be placed upon a car in the underground passage and this will then be run upon the lift adjoining that animal's cage, and raised to the cage level. Doors in the sides of both cages will then be opened, and a piece of meat thrown into the shifting cage will induce the animal to enter it. The door of the shifting cage will be closed, the lift lowered, and the car run through the passage to the lift of the studio cage on which it will again be raised.

Finally, the door of the shifting cage will be once more opened and the beast released under the skylight—the most satisfactory model an artist could desire.

The lion house will cost altogether \$100,000, and will be the handsomest building in the park. In several of its arrangements, besides the studio, it will be unlike any other zoological house in the world. The aisle in the main room will be built in several platforms, rising like steps one above the other from the cages, which will be ranged along one side only, to the opposite wall. This will allow every one to get an unobstructed view of the animals on days when the place is crowded.

Each animal will have a sleeping den with an outdoor cage opening from the back, and an exhibition cage in front. In all other menageries the sleeping dens are built to the same height as the cages, a thing which Mr. Hornaday considers most unnecessary. In the lion house at Bronx park the roofs of the dens are being built quite low, resembling caves, and affording the animals an elevation on which to climb. Experience teaches the keepers that all animals of the cat family appreciate such an elevation and spend most of their time upon it. This will not only give them more room to move in, therefore, but will display them to much advantage to the watching throngs.—New York Times.

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### DEER MARCHED TO MUSIC.

But Degenerate Ditties of the Day Sent Him to Cover.

Col. J. M. Drennan relates an incident of his recent fishing trip at Moosehead which presents a story to rank with both the tale of Orpheus and that of Robinson Crusoe fiddling to his goats. Col. and Mrs. Drennan forsook the sport of trout-catching for a time and crossed the lake to the Masterman farm, on the west shore, where Col. Drennan had been told the deer came to feed every evening.

Camping near the Masterman place was Mr. Lougee a well known violinist and leader of an orchestra in Bangor. Col. Drennan suggested to the musician that he steal out to the edge of the garden plot and treat the deer to a few airs on the violin, just for the fun of noting the effect.

The next evening Mr. Lougee hid under the cover of a few branches and waited for the deer to make an appearance. Pretty soon a big buck pushed through the foliage and began to feed. The musician dashed off "Old Zip Coon," "Money Musk" and several of the popular airs of the day. The music was played softly at first.

At the sound of the first few measures the effect on the deer was magical. He stopped in his feeding and became the object of attention. His head rose slowly into the air and his whole body seemed to expand as he had struck one of his stately attitudes that one notes in Landseer's pictures. The music was a mystery to him and held him spellbound.

Finally the measures of a march were sent gliding off the strings. The deer became the soul of stately action at once. With a loftier poise on his head and antlers thrown back he marched about the inclosure with a grace that would surpass the performance of the most accomplished high stepper in a horse show. At times he would stop to show his approbation and bring his sharp hoofs down to the earth in a forcible way. Then he would go on with the march.

It was the march that pleased the deer evidently, for he was more than pleased to trip off its measures. But when "She May Have Seen Better Days" or some other of the latter-day airs were played the deer showed his disdain by clearing the opening with a big bound and making away to cover.—Boston Advertiser.

### MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED.

Overturning Of An Oil Lamp Causes Two Deaths.

Malden, Mass., Nov. 6.—The explosion of a lamp at the home of Luke Maydie in the Faulkner district here early today set fire to a bed in which Maydie's seven year old daughter, Freda, was sleeping and the child was burned to death. Her mother was also badly burned about the head, face and arms.

Maydie was absent from his home and his family, a wife and four children, were alone in their tenement. Shortly after five o'clock a neighbor heard the screaming of children and rushing to the Maydie tenement found the bedroom ablaze with an overturned lamp on the floor. Mrs. Maydie was awakened, but was helpless from fright. An alarm was sounded and when the firemen arrived they

discovered the girl, Freda, lying on the bed with her body horribly burned. She was dead. The child was removed and search was made for the other children and their mother. Mrs. Maydie was found in another room, suffering considerably from burns. Her children were with her. A second child was seriously burned.

The fire, which was soon extinguished, caused very slight property damage.

Later in the day, physicians at the hospital announced that Mrs. Maydie's burns were more serious than was at first thought, and stated that there were no hopes for her recovery. The second daughter, Yeta, was doing nicely at noon and the doctors expect that she will be about in a few days.

Mrs. Maydie died at 11:30 a. m. She was thirty-five years of age.

### Fuel Briquettes In Germany.

With the resumption of coal mining in Pennsylvania the price of fuel will be decreased, but it will be some months before it reaches the normal figure. Meanwhile the search for other forms of fuel which may in case of necessity be substituted for coal will not be abandoned. In this connection the recent report of Frank H. Mason, United States consul at Berlin, on the manufacture and use of briquettes made from brown coal, peat and the dust and waste of coal mines in Germany is of timely interest.

Mr. Mason says that these briquettes form the principal domestic fuel of Berlin and other cities of Germany. They are used for locomotive and other steam firing and are employed for heating in various processes of manufacture.

As for their advantages, he says that they are clean and convenient to handle, light easily and burn with a clear, intense flame, make practically no smoke and are the cheapest form of fuel for most purposes.

The total output of briquettes for 1901 was 1,566,335 tons. In the manufacture of this amount 116,958 tons of mineral pitch were used at a cost of \$10.25 per ton delivered. The average price per ton last year was \$3.16, which was an advance of \$1 over the prevailing price in 1895 and showed how the production and sale of briquettes can be controlled by a syndicate.

Mr. Mason also refers to the economy in fuel effected in Germany by the use of coke, in which every element of the bituminous coal is saved, either in smokeless coke or gas, and adds, "If American municipalities beyond the economic range of anthracite are ever emancipated from their present vassalage to the smoke nuisance, it will be through the enforced use of one or more of three forms of prepared fuel—viz, coke, fuel gas made in closed ovens from bituminous coal and briquettes made from lignite, peat and other inferior materials by processes which have been invented, tested and proved to be efficient by the older and more economical countries of Europe."

### Children In the Far North.

In the far north, with its intense cold, it seems that there can be but little pleasure for the children, doomed to pass their days among the almost eternal snow beside the frozen ocean. Yet even here life to these little people has its enjoyments, and every season brings to them its round of games and sports.

In summer a portion of the inhabitants leave the winter villages and scatter along the coast for the purpose of hunting and fishing. Others go to distant points along the coast and trade oil, guns, tobacco, powder, lead, etc., with natives of the interior, receiving in payment valuable furs and the skins of reindeer, which they use exclusively for clothing. At those meetings a round of feasting and games is indulged in before any trading is done. Whenever a camp is made the little folk will be found with their bows and arrows shooting grass birds, which are abundant, or the numerous varieties of shore birds to be found in that region.—Forest and Stream.

### "The Young Marquis."

In the lower end of Union square, in New York, is a bronze statue. It is nearly opposite the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street. It represents a tall young man in the close fitting uniform of an American general of the time of the Revolution. With his right hand he clasps a sword against his breast. His left hand is stretched out toward the statue of Washington on horseback, which is near by.

This is the statue of Lafayette, the gallant Frenchman whom the people of the Revolutionary days delighted to name "the young marquis." His real name was Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette.

His service to America was so great that the statue was set up in his honor in order that young Americans may not forget him who fought for them.

### Too Cautious.

"I have the greatest confidence in Dr. Slocum as a physician," said one of the doctor's patients. "He never gives an opinion till he has waited and weighed a case and looked at it from every side." "Um m," said the skeptical friend. "That's all right if you don't carry it too far. There have been times, you know, when he's been so cautious that his diagnosis has come near getting mixed up with the postmortem."—Youth's Companion.



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## MEET CONDITIONS.

Don't Keep the Drones and Useless Males While Feed Is So Costly.

The excessively high price of grain has made poultry raising with many a more strenuous undertaking than ever before. To attempt to disguise this is misleading. It will not permanently help our business to avoid the true facts in order to encourage new but blind ventures or the retaining of birds of doubtful promise.

Every unprofitable flock that is sent to market brings in immediate cash, stops the outlay for feed and leaves room and means for a new beginning with stock that will be profitable. Eggs are high, and those who are feeding the right kind of hens are making more profit than they could when grain and eggs were cheaper, but those who are not fortunate enough to get a good egg yield are going behind more rapidly than formerly.

Men with progressive ideas are trying to show us the importance of getting at facts—fundamental truths that when understood will help us to work understandingly. Sometimes in a spirit of antagonism a poultry raiser claims that he is satisfied with his egg yield and his ability to control it when such figures and facts as he can produce will not justify his claim. Others under the pressure of large feed bills and a diminished egg supply candidly admit that they are "all at sea."

The condition of the poultry market seems to show that the high cost of feed is arousing poultry keepers to action. In some sections more early hatched cockerels have been thrown on the market than in previous years. The raiser realizes more than ever that it does not pay to hold them. As a consequence chickens have brought no more this year than last, although costing more to produce.

The usual drop in the egg yield this summer has been a serious matter to many. In February, March and April the flocks were laying profitably, but in May, June and July, with the growing chicks making ever increasing demands for food, broody hens in every pen and a lot of hens that are not broody failing to lay profitably or not at all, the poultry keeper may be pardoned for asking himself seriously, "Where am I at?" We can say that the hens, having laid heavily all winter and spring, need a rest.

That will do very well when we are sure that the individual birds that are "resting" now are the ones that laid heavily all winter, but often it is found that the summer drone is also the winter drone. A brief period of spring laying does not warrant us in feeding a bird a whole year. Many flocks contain a lot of birds that do most of their laying in the spring. The most persistent summer brooders are often of this type, and yet some people consider broodiness as an indication of previous heavy laying.

It behooves us to cull out our unprofitable stock. Market while prices are good those hens that it will not pay to keep and retain only those that are likely to be profitable—Poultry Keeper.

## Don't Feed Corn to Turkeys.

One writer asks if wheat and rye and cracked corn are good for turkeys. Wheat is the best possible feed after they are old enough to digest it. Rye, I think, is too hearty for young turkeys, and corn I never feed in any form, as it kills them. I have baked Johnny cake with buttermilk and fed them liberally of it, and the next thing they began to die by the score. They would begin to walk slow, as though they were tired or weak. They could hardly walk, and it was invariably goodby turkeys.

As a turkey must be kept healthy to live you cannot build up new digestive organs on a turkey when they are once broken down. Insects and seeds that they pick up in the field are their natural diet, and if they can be kept out of the wet they would do best if insects were plentiful not to feed at all. I have watched my little poults and listened to their contented chatter when they could get out in the grass after so much confinement, picking mustard blossoms and bugs and worms. It was very different from their pitiful peep when in confinement and stuffed with our kind of food—Poultry Keeper.

## Preparing Exhibition Birds.

After the hot days have gone and fall comes on, the pushing or forcing of the future exhibition specimens begins. Great judgment is needed at that time so as to keep them growing as fast as possible and not overfeed them; at the same time they must not be fed so as to make the combs develop too fast. Plenty of food must be given to keep bone, body and feathers growing, but meat must be used very sparingly at this time, for it has a tendency to make the combs of both males and females grow too fast. All this can be avoided, but it takes actual experience to do this, for no set rule will work in all cases, and we must learn by actual experience how best to act—Exchange.

## Scaly Leg.

Scaly legs on poultry are due to the work of minute parasites which build lime formations on the shanks. They are not really injurious, but are unsightly. Grease destroys them and cleanses the legs.

## The Cost of Deforestation.

There is more than local interest in the report of Henry Gannett, made public through the United States geological survey, upon the deforestation of the state of Washington. The report shows that in nineteen counties of the state west of the Cascade range 23,294 square miles were formerly covered with merchantable timber, of which 12 per cent has been cut, 17 per cent has been destroyed by fire and the remainder is still covered with standing timber. In Mr. Gannett's own words, "In less than a generation nearly one-third of the timber in one of the richest timber regions of this continent has been destroyed, and of that destruction much more than half has been caused by fire." In other words, nearly two years' supply of timber, worth in money about \$3,000,000, has been destroyed by fire.

This report was made before the recent terribly destructive forest fires in Washington, Oregon, Wyoming and Colorado, which have added materially to the average destruction every year. The department of agriculture estimates that every year at least \$25,000,000 worth of real property is destroyed, fully 10,000,000 acres burned over and \$75,000,000 worth of young forest growths destroyed.

Such figures as these ought to make a deep impression upon the public mind and awaken a keener public sentiment in favor of forest preservation. The property value destroyed is, however, not the only item in the annual cost of deforestation. There must be taken into account the deterioration of the soil, the drying up of streams and water courses, the increased exposure of farming regions to drought, burning winds and cyclones and the menace to public health. Possibly the good citizen of New York or Ohio will be nothing out of pocket by the destruction of the forests of Washington or Oregon, but if he has a due appreciation of the richness and greatness of his country he ought not to view with indifference the devastation of any part of it.

## German Press on Shipping Combine.

The comments of some of the German papers on the Anglo-American shipping combine and the British government's subsidy to the Cunard steamship line are interesting and significant. The Berlin Kreuz-Zeitung points out that Germany is in no financial position to pursue a policy of rival subsidies, and adds, "We have more immediate and more pressing obligations than the maintenance for the north Atlantic of a standard of freights which secures for shareholders a dividend of from 6 to 8 per cent."

The Kölnische Volkszeitung also discusses the difficulties of the situation. It maintains, indeed, that the subsidies which the Hamburg-American line receives are not for the north Atlantic traffic, but for carrying the German mails and for the support of its steamship services to South Africa and east Asia, which do not pay. Nevertheless, it remarks, the German Atlantic company would gladly accept government subsidies if it could get them. But a generous policy of subsidies is quite out of the question.

The Kölnische Volkszeitung then proceeds to say: "The question arises whether we have not too loudly and too pompously proclaimed the objects of our ambition. Many publications of the German Navy League and of the pan-Germans, and in fact, declarations which have been made in authoritative quarters, have led the English and the Americans to believe, or have, at least, given them occasion to assert, that it is our ambition to achieve naval supremacy on the Atlantic ocean. In our opinion it would be very desirable that we should act prudently when we have to do with such rich rivals as John Bull and Uncle Sam."

A British bluebook discloses the fact that Captain Smith, the officer who bought mules in New Orleans for South African service, pocketed a commission on every purchase, making \$500,000 thereby, they say in New Orleans. This is an item in the cost of the war that is particularly staggering to the British taxpayer.

And now Santos-Dumont offers to sail in an airship from Paris to San Francisco if some one will put up a prize of \$200,000. The arrangements for these airship exhibitions sound very much like the preliminaries to a prizefight.

A New York woman seeks a divorce because her husband threw eggs at her. She ought to get it. If the man had an uncontrollable desire to throw eggs, he should have spent a little more money for a theater ticket.

In addition to having his vermiform appendix removed, Clyde Fitch has written four plays during the past summer. He regards it, however, as an unusually dull and uneventful season.

The indignant tone of British comment on the Somaliland reverses would seem to indicate that the mollah is not the only person who is mad.

Elijah III. of the Chicago Zion appears to be losing things out of his chariot.

## POINTS ON MOLTING.

An Expert's Observations on This Important and Timely Subject.

I have tried quite a number of systems in order to get hens to molt early and have met with fair success, says Theodore Hewes. I have also talked to a great many breeders and watched the systems as used in the different yards visited, and I believe Mr. Mitchell of Bristol, Conn., has come as near solving the problem as any of them. His system is to select such males or females that he desires to have molt early and confine them in small runs or houses for about three weeks, giving them only food enough to keep them alive. In other words, he reduces their weight, but as soon as the period of fasting is finished they are given the richest food and if possible are allowed a grass run. The result is that the feathers are dried out by this fasting, and the rich food starting the young feathers push the old dry ones out of place, the bird having the appearance of being picked.

At the time of my visit to Mr. Mitchell's yards, during the fall of 1901, I found in some of the small runs in his barn loft, where birds were molting, enough loose feathers to make a good sized pillow, and they had dropped out of the birds within three days of my visit, as three days previous the feathers had all been cleaned up. The result obtained by Mr. Mitchell can be secured by allowing the brood hens to set for two or three weeks during warm weather and when taken off the nests given the best of food for a couple of weeks. There are many systems in vogue, all of them proving more or less valuable. Some breeders place the birds in small houses about as large as a dog kennel, facing the same to the north, never allowing the sun to shine on the bird during molt. This has a tendency to hurry the molt along.

At one place I visited I found birds confined in coops of this kind that had been carefully hand picked, every feather being taken off the same as dressing for market. The poor old birds were ashamed of themselves, like a peacock when he loses his tail, and remained inside of their boxes all day, only coming to the door to eat and drink. I am glad to say that this system of molting is not at all common or popular, and I trust it never will be.

The starving or reducing system is well worth a trial, and when fasting is all over be careful to have plenty of sunflower seed or oil cake to go with their feed, not overlooking the importance of green food or grass runs. Let any hen that becomes broody sit, placing her in a keg or barrel turned on its side, so that she will heat up thoroughly, and the old feathers will be shed off as soon as she is off the nest.

## Care of Turkeys.

If we have hot days and cool nights, watch your turkeys closely, and if any of them show signs of cold quarantine them immediately and give any good commercial roup cure. It will be well to give some of the cure in the drinking water given to the rest of the flock, and if you notice any of the others sneezing and running at the nose place them also in quarantine, that they may avoid that dreaded disease diphtheritis.

If any of your flock become crop bound (they are not apt to do so if their grit dish is kept filled), pour malted lard down the throat and knead the crop gently with the fingers. I mention this now as it sometimes happens that their first day in the field after the grain the crop is full of oats, and if they do not get sufficient grit the sharp hulls cause it to pack, so if you see a droopy turkey come in catch it, and you can easily tell by feeling the crop if it be cropbound. Keep it away from the rest of the flock, not because it is contagious, but for your own convenience in catching it to administer medicine and that it may not be injured by the rest of the flock—Margaret Cavanaugh Daily in Poultry Success.

## A Nest of 14,000 Hens' Eggs.

According to a Sydney paper, Australia has the largest duck farm and the largest incubator in the world. The incubator has a capacity of 11,440 ducks' eggs, or 14,080 hens' eggs. The machine is, in fact, a bathhouse. It stands in open ground and is constructed of ordinary pine board, with corrugated iron roof. The egg trays each hold 130 ducks' eggs or 160 hens' eggs, and there are four of these trays and to end in eleven tiers, one above the other, on each side of the room, making a total of eighty-eight. Moisture is supplied in pans beneath the bottom tier of trays. The heat is supplied by means of steam pipes from a large boiler. The incubator is said to be working well and bringing out a big percentage of ducks.

## Indigestion.

"Indigestion" is to the chicken doctor what malaria is to the M. D. When there is uncertainty about it, "indigestion," or "malaria," as the case may be, becomes a convenient scapegoat. But chickens do have indigestion, as people do have malaria. The chicken doctor is as reckless in his prescriptions as the M. D. is in his. In either case moderate doses of starvation are the best remedy. Change the food, feed but little, and the patient will get well.

## Trap Nests.

Only one breeder in twenty is using trap nests, although money is undoubtedly lost by not using them. A man might say it is too much bother to attend them; the same man might object to a surplus of cash on the grounds that he could get along without it. The chances are to the contrary, however.

## THE TURTLE THAT PULLED A TOOTH

A very queer dentist, it seems to me. He never studied at a dental college. He had no diploma that I know of. He did not belong to any medical society. Yet he was not a quack. That name might be applied to a duck, but not to a turtle. As a dentist he was perhaps a little slow, but he did his work well. At least he could pull a tooth out. Whether he could put one in or not is another matter.

The little boy who owned this turtle is named Philip. That means "lover of horses." A turtle is not a horse and cannot travel nearly as fast, but he had some attraction for Philip, and I think that that boy might be called a lover of turtles, for he now has four of them.

One day Philip found that one of his teeth was getting loose. He had up to that time had but one set, and a second crop of teeth was beginning to push the first crop out. Philip's mother was away. He could not wait for her to come back. He thought it was important that this loose tooth should come out at once. So he went to the seamstress and asked to have a thread tied around his loose tooth. She did not wish to do it at first, but at last consented. Then Philip fastened the other end of the thread to a hole in the shell of one of his turtles. The turtle walked off into the grass. Philip braced himself and stood stock still. In a minute the queer little dentist had pulled the tooth out.

I am sorry to say that this dentist turtle has since died, leaving a family of four. He was buried under the grapevine with a fitting epitaph.

On one occasion this turtle went out for a little visit in a neighbor's yard. The servant had placed upon her back stoop a dish of doughnut fat to cool. The dentist, left to himself, calmly walked into it, narrowly escaping an untimely death. He was rescued, and after a deal of bathing and wiping was restored to his former self.

The death of the dentist turtle set his master to thinking. The turtle was silent before his death and has been silent ever since. I suspect that Philip's tongue is not often so silent as that of the turtle. It may have been this fact, or it may be, his mother thinks, that he heard the text about silence in heaven for half an hour, which prompted him to ask the question, "Mamma, if I should die talking, would I always keep on talking?"—Christian Register.

## Ernest's Idea of Milking.

Ernest is two years old, and he is busy learning things. He knows that there are just two things which are good to drink; one is the nice milk which the milkman brings, and the other is the water which comes out of the shiny faucet over the sink. He has some alphabet blocks with pictures on them, and one of them says "C stands for cow," so mother has explained that the nice milk which Ernest has for breakfast comes from that cow or a cow that looks just like it. There is also a picture on the same block of the milkman with his pail. Ernest was reasoning it out one day. "Milkman," he said, "want to get Ernest some milk, so he takes pail and sits beside the cow on his milkin' stool, and, and"—here he thought awhile—"and then he turns on the faucet!" he concluded triumphantly.

## Little Riders in Arizona.

Down in Arizona there are little boys and girls ranging from five to twelve years of age who can equal even track jockeys in their magnificent control of horses. Probably nowhere else on earth are such expert juvenile riders found. It is the amusement and accomplishment which they are taught from their very babyhood, and many a wee girl can ride a colt before she can sew ring dolls, and little boyish legs cling to a saddle almost as soon as they can run.

## How He Hoped to Escape.

"Harry," exclaimed the little boy's mother, "if you don't stop pulling that cat's tail I will pull your hair and give you a chance to see how you like it yourself."

Harry ceased for a moment and then said, "Ma, please give me a quarter?"

## A Ten Plenic.

Oh, yes, Mary Jane, it is right what you say. The walk will do Dolly much good! We've no time to tarry; let's hasten away and join our dear friends in the wood. We'll have such a picnic as never was seen.

The wind and the rain have gone by;



The flowers look so fresh, and the leaves are so green. And the moss and the grass are quite dry. Jack Jones will be there with his dear sister Flo. Nelly Grey with her cat and young Tray. They're waiting for us in a spot I well know. The sun shines upon it all day. Oh, look! There they are; they have kindled a fire. And are holding the water. I see. Let us hurry along, for much I desire A cup of nice country made tea.

## SMART NEW STYLES

ELABORATION IN SKIRTS, BASQUES AND TRIMMINGS.

Plaisir, Double, Three Decker and Box Plaited Skirts—Basques, Big or Little, Long or Short—Empire Basques—A Home Gown.

Judging from fashion's indications as they come from Paris, skirts are curtaining their superfluous length; at least this is so for the morning and costume frock. Otherwise we find the plisse skirt, the double skirt, the "three-decker" and the skirt of box plaited



OUTDOOR COSTUME

persuasion, while trimmings are artfully disposed to simulate pauniers and tunic.

Trimmings are vastly varied and astonishingly handsome. Woolen embroidery and lace, appliques of cloth, velvet or leather, broderie Anglaise, lace and guipure are only a few out of the many variations, while fringes and laticework of jet or iridescent beads are one of the leading features on day and evening gowns alike.

In colors, green, brown and lovely soft tones of red are attractive and popular.

Basques, big or little, long or short, are assured as additions to our bodices. They need to be no more than an elongated butterfly bow behind; they may be an upper flounce extending all round the hips to the knees, but there they are in some form or other.

Empire sashes in cloth or tulle, with very deep shoulder capes and bright lined with rich embroidery, share the honors of outdoor wraps with the per-



AT HOME GOWN.

susive pelerine, which gives such a pretty, sloping outline to the shoulders and emphasizes the smallness of the waist.

Such is the short sack coat of the outdoor costume here illustrated. This is in tan box cloth stitched with blue, with a wide box plait at the back, tapering and double tiered. The at home gown shown is of apricot silk paunc with long tunic.

## Decorative and Useful Articles.

The return of the candlestick to general favor is undeniable. This season finds it not only in silver and brass, but also in glass, in porcelain and wrought iron, in copper and in bronze. The use of fine china bowls as substitutes for soup plates in the serving of a dinner gives the china painter a new field for her handwork. The bowls are like the rice bowls. Some of the new bowls have handles and covers as well.

Pingpong sets are the latest things in china articles which have come from the potteries. A set consists of a plate, cup and saucer, from which refreshment can be taken in the intervals of play.—Art Exchange magazine.

## Portsmouth Electric Railway.

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

### Main Line.

Leave Market Square for Rye Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7.05 a. m., 8.05 and hourly until 7.05 p. m. For Cable Road only at 7.30 a. m., 7.50 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. 1.05, 5.05, 7.05, 8.05 and 9.05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton.

Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8.05 a. m., 9.05 and hourly until 8.05 p. m. Leave Cable Road 7.10 a. m., 7.30 a. m. and 10.40 p. m. Leave Little Bear's Head 9.10 p. m. and 10.10 p. m.

### Plains Loop.

Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 7.30 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

### Christian Shore Loop.

Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 7.30 a. m., 7.05, 7.35 and half-hourly until 10.05 p. m., and at 10.35 and 11.05.

\*Omitted Sundays.  
\*Omitted holidays.  
\*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,  
Gen'l Pass'r and Ticket Agent.  
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,  
Superintendent.

## Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6.10, 6.45, 7.15, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10, 12.10 p. m.

\*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m., 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30 p. m.

Sunday—First trip from Greenacre 8.10 a. m.

\*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.

\*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.

\*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.

\*Runs to Staples' store only.  
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot school house No. 7, 5 cents; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 1 cent.

Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co.'s, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

### TIME TABLE.

Portsmouth & Exeter Electric Railway.

Cars Leave Portsmouth for

Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter at 6.35 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9.35 p. m. After that time one car will leave Portsmouth at 10.30, running to Greenland Village and Stratham only.

Cars Leave Exeter for

Stratham, Greenland Village and Portsmouth at 5.45 a. m. and every hour until 9.45 p. m. After that a car will leave Exeter at 10.45 and run to Greenland Village only.

### Theatre Cars.

(Note) The last car from Portsmouth to Greenland Village, Stratham and Exeter waits at Portsmouth until the conclusion of performances at the opera house.

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Tickets and Rates for above lines on application to

**Geo. F. Tilton, City Pass. Agent.**

308 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

## U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

### TIME TABLE.

April 1 until September 30.

Leaves Navy Yard—7.55, 8.20, 8.40, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.45 a. m., 1.35, 2.00, 3.00, 4.05, 5.00, 5.50, 7.45 p. m. Sundays, 10.00, 10.15 a. m., 12.15, 12.35 p. m. Holidays, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a. m.

Leaves Portsmouth—8.10, 8.30, 8.50, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.15, 1.45, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.00 10.00 p. m. Sundays 10.07 a. m., 12.05, 12.25, 12.45 p. m. Holidays, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 p. m.

\*Wednesdays and Saturdays.

GEORGE F. F. WILDE,  
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard

Approved: J. J. READ,  
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

## BOSTON & MAINE P. I.

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangement.  
(In effect October 15, 1902.)

### Trains Leave Portsmouth

For Boston—3.47, 7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 2.21, 5.00, 7.25 p. m. Sunday, 3.47, 8.00 a. m., 2.21, 5.00 p. m.

For Portland—9.55, 10.45 a. m., 2.45, 5.22, 8.45, 9.15 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.45, 9.15 p. m.

For Wells Beach—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Old Orchard and Portland—9.55 a. m., 2.45, 5.22 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For North Conway—9.55 a. m., 2.45 p. m. Sunday, 8.30 a. m.

For Somersworth—4.50, 9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester—9.45, 9.55 a. m., 2.40, 2.45, 5.22, 5.30 p. m.

For Dover—4.50, 9.45 a. m., 12.15, 2.40, 5.22, 8.47 p. m. Sunday, 8.30, 10.45 a. m., 8.47 p. m.

For North Hampton and Hampton—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

For Greenland—7.20, 8.15, 10.53 a. m., 5.00 p. m. Sunday, 8.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

### Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7.30, 1.00, 10.10 a. m., 12.30, 3.30, 4.45, 7.00, 7.40 p. m. Sunday, 4.30, 8.20, 9.00 a. m., 6.30, 7.00, 7.40 p. m.

Leave Portland—1.50, 9.00 a. m., 12.45, 6.00 p. m. Sunday, 1.50 a. m., 12.45, 5.00 p. m.



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## For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald.  
More local news than all other local papers combined. Try it.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1922.

Mr. W. D. Wilson of Ellsworth has broken the record of the Maine woods in being mistaken for a deer, and shot. Last fall he was out after deer, and had a bullet put through his wrist. A few days ago he and a friend, Mr. L. E. Treadwell, were hunting some distance from Ellsworth, when Mr. Treadwell fired at what he was supposed was a deer, and shot Mr. Wilson through the thigh, inflicting a serious but not necessarily fatal wound. It Mr. Wilson recovers and again goes hunting in the Maine forest it would be prudent on his part for him to bear a large placard inscribed "This is not a Deer."

When Speaker Henderson of the national house of representatives declined, for some reason not yet fully understood by republicans here in the east, to run for re-election from the third district of Iowa, the democrats nominated as their candidate in that district ex-Governor Horace Boies, an old-time democrat who was popular enough once to carry the state triumphantly for his party, in the hope and expectation that he would be able to carry the district for himself. In this they were disappointed, for the majority of P. D. Birdsall, nominated by the republicans to succeed Henderson, is 5575. This seems to throw doubt on the democratic explanation of Speaker Henderson's refusal to accept another nomination—that he was afraid his district would go democratic this year.

## FINE FLOUR AND APPENDICITIS.

### A Physician Says Modern Milling is Responsible For The Disease.

Changes in milling processes are responsible for appendicitis, according to a physician who has been in the practice of medicine or fifty years and who has observed the spread of the disease. This physician, Dr. H. C. Howard of Champaign, Ill., asserts that until the trade demand for exceedingly white flour changed the methods of grinding wheat there was no appendicitis.

To prove this assertion the physician points to the fact that where coarse breads are used the disease is unknown, but that as soon as the fine breadstuffs are introduced appendicitis comes along as a sequence. By this reasoning it is shown that the people of agricultural communities who secured their flour from small mills did not have the disease until the large ones and fine white flour supplanted the coarse. The negroes of the South so long as they ate corn bread were free from the disease, but when the new process flour began to be used the disease came among them. The same results attended the departure of the German folks from their coarse bread to the refined flour.

"I can remember that prior to 1875 said Dr. Howard, "there was little or none of the ailment among the people. In twenty-five years of practice among the people before that time I do not think I saw more than forty cases of appendicitis. Now they are common."

"Large and extended change in the diet of people has contributed to this. For example, about the date mentioned there began to be a general change from the old method of grinding grain to the present method of roller mill and excessively fine bolting cloths. This plan of milling began first in the large cities, and appendicitis began to increase first there. Later the new process crowded out the small mills in the country, and the people could not get flour made by the old

processes. They bought products of the large milling establishments, and then the farmers began to have appendicitis.

"Still the negroes of the South did not have it, but in time they began to get away from their plan of plain corn bread, and they, too, began to have appendicitis. So it goes. They did not have appendicitis in Germany until they began to eat our fine white flour and put in the new process of milling after our fashion. Now they have appendicitis in Germany, just as we do. "Experienced millers will tell you that the fine flour is a less desirable flour than that made by the old process, but the trade demands it chiefly on account of its whiteness. On account of its indigestibility the disarrangement of the digestive organs of the people eating it has greatly increased. The prime cause of appendicitis is found in this disarrangement.

"Quite small children have it. I know one boy who has had thirteen well-defined attacks of the disease and came out of all of them without surgical operations. He changed his food to corn bread and mush, with coarse breads in general, vegetables, little meat and some fruit, and he has taken on flesh and has not had a symptom of the disease for three years."—Chicago Tribune.

## UNAMERICAN NEW YORK.

The result of the election in New York city and state is a startling announcement in cold figures of a condition that is likely to be of serious moment some time. The figures tell their own story. The democrats carry New York city by 120,000 plurality, a tremendous vote. But then think, the republicans carry the rest of the state by a mighty 134,000 plurality. Here is a magnificent marshalling of figures, representing huge armies of voters, and massed against each other. The city against the state and the fact proclaimed loudly, that has been talked of before, that New York city is utterly out of touch also with all of the surrounding states. The state of New York vibrates with the waves of feeling that move the American people here and there; the city of New York seldom moves in harmony with the rest of the country. Its vibrations are from some different source. The big city is not an American city, it is not even a New York city.—Washington Star.

## TO COAL DEALERS.

The Boston and Maine company has issued the following circular to coal dealers along its line and others interested:

The coal strike having been settled, in view of probable large receipts of coal in the near future, the attention of coal dealers, and all others interested, is called to the urgent necessity for unloading cars containing coal or other fuel with the utmost promptness in order to economize the supply to cars, and thus expedite the movement of the fuel supply.

None of the railroads have more cars than are needed under ordinary conditions. Under the present extraordinary conditions, the supply is inadequate unless special effort is made to keep the cars moving, and it is hoped that receivers of coal, agents and all concerned will heartily co-operate with the railroads by doing all in their power to avoid every unnecessary delay in discharging cars.

It is only with your co-operation that the present short supply of fuel can be promptly replaced.

M. T. DONOVAN,  
Freight Traffic Manager.

A timely question: Have you put on your double windows?

## LOSING FLESH.

Are you losing flesh? If so, better consult your doctor at once. He will tell you the cause. We can provide the remedy, which is Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

We have known persons to gain a pound a day, by taking an ounce of the Emulsion.

A young woman in Batavia writes us she had lost twenty-five pounds in three months, and her lungs were seriously affected. She took three bottles of Scott's Emulsion and gained fifteen pounds, and was able to resume her work.

It will cure consumption in the early stages. It is a remarkable flesh producer.

Sent for Free Sample  
SCOTT & BROWN, Chemists, 499 Pearl St., N. Y.



BELLE OF RICHMOND PRAISED.

The Belle of Richmond appeared in Fitchburg, Mass., on Oct. 14, and the Daily Sentinel, next day, contained the following complimentary notice of it: "The use of the adjective 'pretty' is very careless. Its meaning is broad and its application still broader, but it is hard to define in a few words just the impressions or sensations suggested by its use. But when it is said that The Belle of Richmond was a



Henriette Browne, in The Belle Of Richmond.

thoroughly pretty love story, with scenes laid amid the old aristocratic life of the South, then one may know without long sentences of enlargement. That is just it. For a pretty story, pretty in sweet sentiments and clean text, the play last evening at the Cummings was just that. Without reviewing the plot, which was not forced to be made staid or strained to be made interesting, it may be said that readily reasonable pages out of real life were pictured by the very good company headed by Sidney Toler, who wrote the play. He took the part of a lawyer whose skill untangled the web of dishonesty that was woven around incidents of the plot. Miss Henriette Brown was very charming as the heroine, and these two, admirable as they were, were capably supported by the whole cast, which was careful and painstaking down to the smallest part in it. An infusion of Northern life was brought by several characters from that part of the country and the virility of the new ideas made both sides of the story seem better in contrast. So well did it take and so well done was it, that a return late is to be booked, if possible, presumably the thirtieth of this month."

## NO NUMBER TWO COMPANY.

There is but one company in existence playing Denman Thompson and George W. Ryer's play The Two Sisters, and that is announced to appear at Music hall. It has unfortunately been the policy of many theatrical managers to put out number two and number three companies and the public have often been at a loss to decide which was the genuine and proper



The Two Sisters.

one to patronize and in this way many a good piece of theatrical property has gone to the dogs for the want of sufficient patronage and adequate performance, but in the case of The Two Sisters no such result is possible, for the present company has all the advantage of an exclusive production and it contains many of the noted artists who made its original production famous.

It will be a source of gratification to any intelligent theatregoers to look over the present cast; it will awaken some pleasant memories and be rather convincing as regards the claims made by the management.

## CREATORE AND HIS BAND.

There have been several Italian

band leaders in this country during the past few years, but none of them have approached the success of Creatore, the great and sensational leader, who is to be heard with his band at Music hall

at 100 West 44th street, only. Italians as a rule are fiery, passionate and demonstrative. Creatore seems to be the embodiment of everything that is excitable when leading his band, and this has gone a long way in attaining notoriety. Without question he has one of the finest bands this country has heard. Everybody seems to agree on this point. The musicians are all pleased with his concert, but in addition to this the personality of the man seems to stamp everybody with amazement. It is said he almost hypnotizes both his players and the audience. Certain it is that the record of his success in New York stands alone. There has been great profit as well, and it is understood that Creatore will soon return to Italy for a visit, which indicates that he has been doing well. His band is made up



of picked musicians, most of whom are well known soloists in Italy. Creatore himself has a marvelous memory, playing practically everything without a music score. He is not elevated on a platform like the ordinary conductor, but goes about among his musicians during a concert to see that every one personally does his best. It is understood that the success of the Creatore concerts in New York during the summer was so great that the manager who employed him is now building a new theatre out of his profits.

## WITHOUT A RIVAL.

Miss Henrietta Crossman is a dramatic artiste of many attainments, for she is not only without a rival as a finished comedienne, but she is without a peer as a stage director. Her talents in this latter respect received marked recognition in New York in her production of The Sword of the King, her Wallack's Theatre success, which is to be seen later in the season at Music hall. Miss Crossman staged the play, as she does all her productions, and the New York dramatic writers in their reviews divided their praise between Miss Crossman's acting and the perfection of the production, credit for which was rightfully awarded to the actress. Miss Crossman is the only woman star in this country who is absolutely her own stage manager, and every detail back of the curtain is directed by her.

## STETSON AND SHAKESPEARE.

Another John Stetson story has found its way into print. In time the list will be complete, and then they will probably start all over again. The latest revival relates to the time he was back of a company which was to revive Macbeth. Mr. Stetson, according to his kind friends, knew little of the play.

One evening, out of temper, he entered the stage door. He sat down in the prompt entrance, but as suddenly jumped up again, and, turning to the stage manager, angrily exclaimed: "Why are those women sweeping there when the curtain is up? You must be crazy!" Then yelling at the female figures on the stage: "Hey! Get off there! Get off!"

"Why, Mr. Stetson," said the stage manager, "they're the witches!—part of the play, you know!"

"Don't like that kind of a play! Who wrote it?"

"Shakespeare, Mr. Stetson," answered the awed stage manager. "Well, when he comes 'round here again tell him we're through with him; pay him his royalties and let him go!"

## WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

## BARGES ASHORE.

Four barges belonging to the Piscataqua Navigation company ran aground on the New Castle shore on Thursday evening. Their crews were unable to float them and the tug H. A. Mathes, Capt. Drew was sent down the harbor to render aid

Jamaica oranges are coming into the market a little more plentifully.

## PRESIDENT JOHNSON TALKS.

Tells Of Plans For American League Club In New York.

A special from Chicago says: "We are going into New York next season, without a doubt," said President Ben Johnson, who returned to Chicago yesterday after an absence of over a week in the east, where he has been on business connected with the American League.

"We are not ready to give out the location of our grounds there, because that would be of no advantage to us. We have never been in the habit of disclosing our locations in other cities, and it will not be wise for us to do so in this case. Whenever we have given out that we intended going to a town we have always made good the announcement, and we will do so this time.

"The American League has not laid out \$20,000 for ground leases and advance salaries for nothing.

"There is no truth in the story that we are going into Pittsburg instead of New York, as some of the papers have hinted. When the season opens next spring you will find us in New York. The list of players I have given out is correct, and every man who is on that list has signed an air-tight contract, with the ten-day clause cut out. If they can get out of that, baseball contracts are not much good.

"McGraw has been making many claims that you will find are false when the time comes. Leach, Conroy and Smith of the Pittsburg team signed with us in August, and I have their contracts in my desk now and their receipts there for \$1,000 advance each. When the time comes they will be found playing in the American league.

"The American league has promised to make good any losses which the players may suffer for having signed contracts with our clubs," continued President Johnson. "A loss of \$200 suffered by one of the Pittsburg players has already been made good."

Mr. Johnson did not say that this player is Calceher O'Connor, but it is probable that the backstop is the one he had in mind, since he was instrumental in getting many of the Pirates to sign American league contracts.

## CARPENTERS STILL BUSY.

The rush that the carpenters have enjoyed this summer continues and will enable the men to work as long as weather will permit.

## Kidney Disease Kills.

Its Victims Number by the Hundreds of Thousands.

Kidney diseases should be attended to at once, for almost 90 per cent. of our unexpected deaths of to-day are from that cause. Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is the only sure cure known for diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder and blood, rheumatism, dyspepsia and chronic constipation. It is marvelous how it stops that pain in the back, relieves the necessity of urinating so often at night, drives away that scalding pain in passing water, corrects the bad effects of whiskey and beer and shows its beneficial effects on the system in an incredibly short time.

George L. Smith, foreman of the Holley Manufacturing Company's Works, Lockport, N. Y., says in a recent letter:

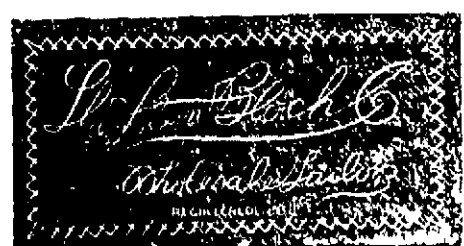
"I have used Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy with the most beneficial results. I was troubled with gravel and kidney complaint very severely, it bothered me a great deal, and have found great relief from its use, and cheerfully recommend it."

"Favorite Remedy" is the most successful medicine ever discovered for kidney, bladder, liver and blood diseases. Its record of cures has made it famous in medical circles everywhere. It is recognized as a specific. It purifies the blood and dissolves the excess of uric acid in it, clears up the urine, restores the kidneys and bladder to their normal condition, and gently moves the bowels.

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose.

Sample bottle—enough for trial, free by mail. Get off there! Get off!"

Dr. David Kennedy's Golden Plasters strengthen muscles, remove pain anywhere. 10c each.



When ready for your next Suit or Overcoat let us show you the best made and best fitting garments possible to produce---The Famous Stein-Bloch Clothes.

OUR FALL STOCK OF EVERYTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS IS ALL READY.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

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Miss Henriette Browne

And a Superior Company of Artists.

A Magnificent Scenic Production.

Beautiful Costumes.

Prices..... 35c, 50c and 75c

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Wednesday Afternoon, Nov. 12

HOWARD PEW AND FRANK GERTH

PRESENT

## Creatore



The most marvelous conductor in the world, who set New York music mad, was the talk of the town and a craze all summer.

AND HIS

## ITALIAN BAND!

Direct from 100 Nights on Broadway. The Sensation of the Century.

ASSISTED BY

MME. BARILI, LYRIC SOPRANO

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Thursday Evening, Nov. 13

EXTRA!

MAJESTIC REVIVAL OF

## THE TWO SISTERS

A GLORIOUS PLAY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE OF ALL AGES, BY

DENMAN THOMPSON & GEORGE W. RYER

AUTHORS OF

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

PRESENTED WITH EVERY ADVANTAGE.

Prices..... 35c, 50c and 75c

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The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from a disordered stomach, liver or bowels. It is Ripans Tablets. They have accomplished wonders, and their timely aid removes and restores the system to normal. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress, cleanse and cure the affected parts, and give the system a general toning up. The Five Cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle 50 cents, contains a supply for years. All druggists sell them.

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### CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Pres. John T. Mallon;  
Vice Pres. James Lyons;  
Rec. Sec. Francis Quinn.  
Composed of delegates from all the local unions.  
Meets at A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

### FEDERAL UNION.

Pres. Gordon Preble;  
Sec. E. W. Clark.  
Meets in A. O. H. hall second and fourth Fridays of each month.

### TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NO. 483.

Pres. William B. Randall;  
Vice Pres. Harrison O. Hoyt;  
Rec. Sec. Miss Z. Gertrude Young;  
Sec. Treas. Arthur G. Brewster;  
Sergeant at Arms, Wilbur B. Shaw.  
Meets in Pelree hall, second Saturday of each month.

### PAINTERS.

Pres. William T. Lyons;  
Rec. Sec. Charles H. Colson.  
Meets first and third Fridays of each month, in G. A. R. hall.

### COOPER'S UNION.

Pres. Stanton Truman;  
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Meets second Tuesday of each month in G. A. R. hall, Daniel street.

### MIXERS AND SERVERS, NO. 309.

Pres. John Harrington;  
Sec. William Dunn.  
Meets in Hibernian hall, first and third Sundays of each month.

### HOD-CARRIERS.

Pres. Frank Bray;  
Sec. Brainerd Hersey.  
Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

### GROCERY CLERKS.

Pres. William Harrison;  
Sec. Walter Staples.  
Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### TEAMSTERS UNION.

Pres. John Gorman;  
Sec. James D. Brooks.  
Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BARBERS.

Pres. John Long;  
Sec. Frank Ham.  
Meets in Longshoremen's hall, first Friday of each month.

### GRANITE CUTTERS.

Pres. John T. Mallon;  
Sec. James McNaughton.  
Meets third Friday of each month at A. O. H. hall.

### CARPENTERS UNION.

Pres. Frank Dennett;  
Rec. Sec. John Parsons.  
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

### LONGSHOREMEN.

Pres. Jere Conbig;  
Sec. Michael Leyden.  
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

### BOTTLERS.

Pres. Dennis E. Drislane;  
Sec. Eugene Sullivan.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Pelree hall, High street.

### BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres. Albert Adams;  
Rec. Sec. Richard P. Fullam;  
Fin. Sec. John Connell.  
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.  
Pres. Charles E. Whitehouse;  
Sec. James E. Chickering.  
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

### BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS UNION NO. 14.

Pres. James H. Cogan;  
Fin. Sec. W. S. Wright;  
Treas. Edward Amazeen.  
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

## Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.  
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## VALUE OF GOOD ROADS.

Effect of Highway Improvement in New Jersey.

The importance of good roads and their value to each district having them have long been advocated, but not until recent years has the public been awakened to their full significance. After all, it was not by argument that the public was convinced, but from necessity in the beginning and then by example. The state of New Jersey is wedged in between New York and Pennsylvania, with one of the great cities of the country on its eastern borders and the second largest city on its western borders. Its farmers are mainly engaged in raising truck for the millions of people living in those two cities. To do this thousands of them drive to each city daily with a load of truck, starting in the morning anywhere from 12 to 4 o'clock to get to the markets early enough for the buyers.

"Jersey mud," a clay loam, is proverbial for its stickiness and disagreeable nature to travel through when wet, says the Putnam (Conn.) Patriot. The Jersey farmer knows the value of a dollar and is opposed to taxes, but he could reckon the difference between what he lost daily by reason of bad roads and the tax he would have to pay for building a smooth road. That having been worked out, one good road was built, and those near it got to market regularly and easily, rain or shine, saving enough each trip to pay the road tax. "Seeing is believing," and farmers in other parts became convinced of their economy, and the example was followed, slowly at first, but gradually going on more rapidly.

Last year 100 miles of new roads were built in that state at a cost of about \$500,000. This year the demand for it is so great that the state will, the coming year, venture to put \$1,000,000 into 200 miles of macadam. The state commissioner of public roads declares that this movement has increased the taxable property of the state by \$27,000,000. Just think of that!

## BAY STATE ROADS.

Some Facts About the Highways of Massachusetts.

It costs on an average \$9,000 per mile to build a state road in Massachusetts, says the Boston Globe, but the actual cost depends on locality and conditions, hardly two cases being alike. One-fourth of the cost of a state road is borne by the county in which it is situated, the balance being contributed by the state.

The work of the highway commission has developed a number of high class professional roadbuilders. Many of the younger and more ambitious have entered the employ of the national government in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines in the same line of work. Most of the state roads are of broken stone, but a few are of gravel. The type of road built is determined by the engineer, who makes careful examination of soils, drainage, gravel, stone, grades and traffic.

The thickness of stone on state roads varies from four to sixteen inches, the lesser being placed over good gravel or sand, the greater over heavy clay. The broken stone used on state roads passes through half inch, inch and a half and two and a half inch screens. The largest size is placed on the bottom, the second size on top of this and the crown is made with half inch material. All are rolled separately and thoroughly.

The cost of trap rock for roadbuilding varies from \$1.10 per ton to \$1.60 per ton. The state owns seventeen steam rollers, which are employed in state roadbuilding. The standard width of stone roadways in Massachusetts built by the commission is fifteen feet. There are some only ten and twelve feet wide, but they are not deemed economical to maintain.

When a state road is constructed, it remains under the control of the state highway commission. The local authorities are taxed an amount not to exceed \$50 per mile for maintenance.

## FOR BETTER ROADS.

Men of Wealth Interested in Highway Improvement.

Men of wealth are evincing a practical interest in road improvement for the benefit of their fellow men. George Gould has offered to bear one-third of the entire cost of the improvement of the public highways in the vicinity of Lakewood, N. J., and Colonel J. J. Astor has spent large sums on the roads near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Recently Harley T. Proctor, a summer resident of Williamstown, Mass., offered to give the town \$10,000 for the improvement of the roads, providing the latter raises \$50,000 for the same purpose. Mr. Proctor makes the gift because he believes that better roads would increase the popularity of Williamstown as a summer resort. He recently had the stone hill road put in excellent condition at a cost of \$500. The town furnished the drainage pipes and permitted Mr. Proctor to use the road scraper.

## The Secret of a Good Road.

A hard surface, well rounded so that the water will run off quickly, is the secret of a good road. Attention after a road is once permanently built is imperative so that the washed out places and depressions where water stands may be repaired. A little timely work will keep a road in good shape.

Civilization and Good Roads. There is perhaps no better test of the life of a civilization than that to be found in the extent and character of its public highways. The degree of perfection of country roads corresponds closely to the degree of civilization where the roads are situated.

## THE THANKSGIVING BIRD.

How to Clean, Stuff and Truss it Neatly For Easy Carving.

For cleaning and trussing a turkey, Table Talk directs as follows: With a sharp knife cut through the skin just below the joint of each leg and pull out the skin. This is a task requiring some strength, and it is best to have the butcher do it when possible. Pull out all pinfeathers and cut out the sac. Cut off the head close to the back. Turn the turkey breast downward, draw down the skin over the neck until taut, then slit it down the back from the shoulders to the cut end of the neck; turn it back, loosen and pull out the crop and windpipe; cut off the neck close to the body, leaving the long flap of skin intact. Make a short cut at the lower end of the breastbone; insert two fingers and loosen all the organs in the body cavity. Firmly grasp the largest—the gizzard—and steadily pull outward. If this is properly done, all will be drawn out, leaving only the large intestine fast to the body.



REMOVING TENDONS FROM LEGS—SKIN DRAWN OVER THE NECK.

ing the long flap of skin intact. Make a short cut at the lower end of the breastbone; insert two fingers and loosen all the organs in the body cavity. Firmly grasp the largest—the gizzard—and steadily pull outward. If this is properly done, all will be drawn out, leaving only the large intestine fast to the body.

Cut through the skin all round the vent and the intestine is completely detached without trouble. With the fingers remove the lungs and take out the kidneys. Now examine carefully. If the body cavity is empty, wipe it out with a cloth wrung out of cold water. Thoroughly wipe the skin with the cloth. Detach the liver from the intestines, carefully cutting out the gall. Cut open the heart and remove any clotted blood which it may contain. Cut off the gizzard, slit and turn back the iridescent membrane at either side and cut out the solid pieces of meat lying beneath. Discard everything else.

Fill the cavity with stuffing, but do not pack it too solidly. Have ready a long trussing needle; it should be at least twelve inches in length, threaded with a yard or more of strong but comparatively fine twine. Close the body cavity with two or three stitches. Put a spoonful or two of stuffing over the breast, turn the neck flap over the back; turn the wings back and under so that the tips cross over the flap. If the latter is too short to allow of this, it must be fastened by a stitch. Run the needle completely through the body, inserting it under the bone in the second joint of the wing and coming out at the same point on the other side. Returning, take the same course, except that the needle should pass over the wing bones. Draw the twine taut and tie firmly. Cut the twine a couple of inches below the knot.

Press the legs upward against the body; run the needle through the fowl, entering and coming out below the bone of the thigh; on the return stitch pass above these bones. Draw and tie as in the preceding stitch. Pass the needle through the ends of the legs; returning, go through the tail; tie down firmly. If this is properly done, the three knots are all on the same side of the fowl, and it has been fastened in such a way that the breast is well thrown up and each joint is in the best position for carving. After roasting the strings are cut on the side opposite the knots and the hanging ends make it but an instant's work to pull them out.

## Small Children's Styles.

Frocks for the youngest are modeled with half low bertha trimmed bodies, their waists long and slightly gathered, while the skirts are a mere ruffle in regard to length.

Little girls from six or eight to twelve years old are wearing charming smocks, and the smartest are made



DRESSES OF LITTLE FOLK.

upon the Russian model, with the new shibboleth cloths as well as smooth armures, serges and fancy mottled cloths.

At the right of the cut is a Russian blouse suit of plaid French merino for a three-year-old boy; at the left an ivory white lamourne dress for a seven-year-old girl. Vogue.

Never throw water from boiled beans down the sink; it leaves no sweet odor.

## THANKSGIVING MENU.

A Dinner to Eat and Enjoy—Up to Date in Every Particular.

A Thanksgiving dinner should be a dinner that one can eat, enjoy and be thankful for. Let us, then, for Thanksgiving day formulate a dinner in accordance with the best thought and most cultured taste of the day. Here is our bill of fare:

Oyster Soup.  
Celery. Olives.  
Boiled Fish. Egg Sauce.  
Boiled Potatoes.  
Roast Turkey. Giblet Gravy.  
Marsh Turnips. Browned Sweet Potatoes.  
Cranberry Jelly.  
Lettuce. French Dressing.  
Chestnuts. Sautéed Almonds.  
Ice Cream. Ginger Wafers.  
Coffee.

For the piece de resistance of the forenoon, originally given in Good Housekeeping, the instructions are:

Roast Turkey.—Remove the crusts from a stale loaf of bread. Break the loaf in the middle and grate or rub the bread into fine crumbs. Season highly with salt and pepper. Add a cup of diced celery, cook tender. With a fork mix celery and seasoning well through the crumbs, then sprinkle over and through them three or four tablespoons of melted butter. With a spoon put the prepared crumbs in the place from which the crop was removed until the breast becomes plump. Put the remaining crumbs in the body. Do not pack the crumbs closely in either crop or body, but allow room for them to swell when moistened by the steam from the turkey in cooking. Fold back the wings. Press the legs close to the body, crossing the drumsticks in front of the tail. With small skewers and strong cord fasten in proper shape.

Place the turkey, back up, on a rack in the roasting pan. When the bird is browned, turn the turkey over, and when the breast and sides are nicely browned, baste with a thin gravy every ten or fifteen minutes until the fowl is cooked. An eight pound turkey will cook thoroughly in two hours. Use the water in which the celery was cooked to make basting gravy for the turkey.

## Luxurious Negligee.

The boudoir gown illustrated presents a striking but pleasing effect, any exaggeration that may appear to characterize it being toned down by car-



Boudoir Gown.

rying out the design in ivory white cashmere and palest old rose velvet, with featherstitching in fine silk cord and silk tassels. The collar is overlaid with guipure.

## Flowerpots and Birdcages.

A low, broad window ledge filled with plants attracted my attention because of the coverings for the pots, which were of fine, plaited cane or wicker, stained brown. They opened and shut, and so inclosed a pot, either large or small. These are most unobtrusive and a welcome relief from the inevitable jardiniere, which often ruins the good effect of the plants. Jardiniere are of two classes, very good or very bad. Some of the very good are the brass, plain or the Benares, which are always made in good shapes. Cheaper jardiniere of the good class are made in heavy pottery, six sided and left in the natural color, with a gay green border edge and a bunch of flowers or fruit, one doesn't know which, in each hexagon, done in nice blues and tones of brownish yellow. Speaking of the wicker jardiniere reminds me of some birdcages which may be bought called thrush cages. These are big wicker cages, stained brown or black, the kind one sees in old illustrations of the Year of Waked, swinging in the casement windows.—House Beautiful.

## Toilet Hint.

A perfumed slip to lay upon the pillow at night is made of an oblong of folded cotton wadding with powdered orris root scattered over it in a linen slip. This imparts a faint, clinging perfume to the hair.

White wine vinegar and two drams each of rosemary, rue, camphor and lavender make an excellent skin tonic if a little is added to the daily bath water.

There is no better all round skin application than cold cream. It smooths and softens the texture and removes irritation from almost any cause.

Lemons are a general favorite among toilet necessities. A little juice will keep the nails in good condition and get rid of almost any kind of stain.

An excellent aid in keeping the skin thoroughly clean is a soft face brush. The bristles should not be stiff, and this useful toilet article should be wielded with great discretion.

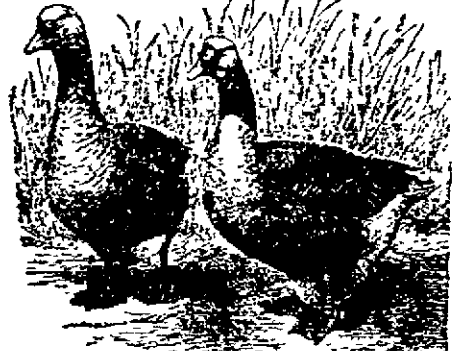
A thin paste of salad oil and salt will remove hot water marks from polished tables and trays.

## TOULOUSE GEES.

They Are Fine Birds, Though Not Equal in Weight to the Embdens.

These are the pride of France. From them comes the pate de foie gras, so much enjoyed as a delicacy by the gourmands of the world. They gain their name from the city of the same name in southern France, but like the Houdan and other fowls of France the Toulouse geese in their native land are cultivated purely for market purposes. The finish for exhibition—the feathers and increased size—has come under the handling of the English and American fanciers. Mr. Lewis Wright tells us that the goose is the result of breeding and feeding up the graylag and selecting the largest and darkest colored specimens.

Miss Carnahan of England writes as follows: "It is twenty years since I started breeding geese. For years I have been an exhibitor of Toulouse and win my full share of prizes. I started with a pair of the finest to be



A PAIR OF TOULOUSE GEES.

obtained, the gander a very long bird, the goose remarkable for color, very wide dupe and not showing the least tinge of brown in plumage, but a beautiful silvery gray." Size and this beautiful silvery gray color free from any discoloration are most important features for the exhibition Toulouse. None can be more attractive than they when of high quality, large size and rich color. They more than any other goose have gained the admiration of visitors to the showroom.

The looser plumage of the Toulouse adds to their apparent size, while, in fact, they are usually under the weight of the best Embden. Records show that at Birmingham Toulouse ganders have weighed thirty-six and thirty-eight pounds each and ranged from fifty-two to sixty-two and a half pounds per pair, but the general average of the White Embden has been the best and most regular, and, while the show weights of the present do not equal the above because they have quit showing them in a fattened condition, the average is in favor of the Embden if of the same age.

## "What Is an Expert?"

"You often speak of expert poultrymen," says a correspondent. "Now please tell us—what is an expert?"

We must confess that the question came with something of a shock, for really it never heretofore occurred to us that any one who knew the meaning of the common word "expert" would not know what was meant when it was used to describe a poultryman.

But as we think it over in the light of some discussions recently taking place in our columns it does not seem so strange that some confusion should exist.

Properly speaking, an expert poultryman is one whose experience and training have qualified him for some branch of poultry keeping. Such a man is an expert in his particular line. Some are expert in several lines. If there is one who may fairly claim to be expert in all lines, he has not yet been located.

But some recent communications appearing in these columns have treated of "experts" as a species of parasites among poultrymen. Some of our correspondents have had dealings with men who professed experience and skill they did not possess, and so seem to have arrived at the conclusion that none of those claiming to be accomplished poultrymen is so in reality. Thus it has happened that the term "expert poultryman" has sometimes appeared as a derogatory phrase.—Farm Poultry.

## Poultry Manure.

As is well known, poultry manure is one of the best and strongest fertilizers extant, says a writer in an exchange. During the warm weather, however, which is not too favorable for the keeping of this manure, as it parts very rapidly with its ammonia, it is not advisable to keep it separate from the other manures. It will be more economical and serviceable either to use it immediately or to mix it with the stable manure. The dropping from growing animals or birds is not so valuable as that from matured stock, so that the autumn or winter is a better time to store up the poultry droppings. A very good way in summer to dispose of it is by making it into a liquid manure and watering fruit trees, flowers and vegetables all into the roots.

## Poultry at St. Louis.

J. A. Ireland, Springfield, Ill.; Henry Steinhilber, St. Louis, Mo.; I. K. Feich, Natick, Mass., and J. N. Cobbleddick, Oakland, Cal., are a committee on poultry, pigeons and pet stock at the St. Louis fair in 1904. Sixty thousand dollars has been allotted to this department, and the committee feels this will enable it to make the largest, finest and best exhibit in this line that has ever been seen in the world. The entry fee will be small and the premiums large.

## Mustard For Rump.

Mustard is an excellent rump cure, says California Farmers' Monthly. Take a quarter pound of ground mustard, a half teaspoonful of cayenne pepper and enough butter and flour to work into pills. Give one pill the size of a common marble every night to each rumpy bird.

## THE TRICK THAT BARRY DID

BY DAVID H. TALMADGE

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Tom Barry, conductor of train No. 34, a freight which leaves Goose River Junction each morning, running the devious length of a branch to Dorlington, and returns each night, is a man marked among his fellows. There are several reasons for this, although one is sufficient to prove the statement—he has never yet been known to lose his self possession. To quote Hanley, who is the post as well as the engineer of No. 34, "he never rattles though all the world may shake," which is putting it pretty strong, as any reasonable person will readily admit.

It goes without saying, therefore, that Tom Barry is a man of nerve. His acquaintances will tell you stories if given half a chance which make the records of a score of glib faced soldiers whom I might mention pale into the most sickly insignificance. Yet I suppose the space his exploits have occupied in the newspapers would not exceed sixteen inches in its entirety. The only mention, for instance, of the exploit known on the branch as the affair of the circus special was this item in the Dorlington Gazette:

"We hear that the morning train broke in two shortly after leaving the Junction Monday of this week. The excursion train for the circus at Wheel-



I BEGAN TO DROP THEM BETWEEN THE CAR AND THE CABOOSE.

erville was a short distance behind, and it narrowly escaped being bumped into by the runaway cars."

Hanley brought the paper to me and pointed out the item with a trembling forefinger. "Wouldn't that crimp you?" he exclaimed scornfully. "Four lines to cover as pretty a bit of heroism as was ever spiced by an dictionist! Not a word about Tom! We hear—narrowly escaped being bumped into—Lord!" He crumpled the paper into a wad and threw it to the ground, grinding it beneath his heel.

"I don't suppose Tom cares. Do you?" I said.

"Tom? No. By George! Just between you and me and the steam gauge I don't believe he realizes that he did anything worth printing. It takes a sort of coward to appreciate it. But, all the same, if it hadn't been for him there'd have been a smashup that'd have sent a shudder clean from Oshkosh to Yuba Dam. Eight hundred people—men, women and children—on that special! Think of it! Two hundred of 'em, as such things go, would have been killed outright; 400 would have been hurt. Heaven only knows how many dollars' worth of rolling stock would have been knocked into splinters. And it narrowly escaped being bumped into—bumped into, mind you—bumped! I tell you, Tom's life wasn't worth a shoeful of cinders while he was doing the trick that saved all the trouble—no, not a teaspoonful!"

What Hanley said was true. No. 34 had pulled out of the junction that Monday morning with twelve box cars, four flats loaded with ties and the caboose. It is a steady climb for twelve miles at that end, when a train's nose is pointed inward, as the boys say, and the last five miles of the stretch are the sharpest grade on the run. At Morton, seven miles up, Tom had indulged in his regular morning sparring match with the station agent, and the station agent had knocked his pipe from his mouth, in reward for which achievement Tom had made him a free gift of the pipe. Two miles farther on the accident occurred.

The train was puffing and groaning up the hill at a rate of about ten miles an hour. The brakeman was sitting on the tender, exchanging jokes with the fireman. Tom was in the caboose alone, busy with some report blanks. The thought occurred to him presently that something was not exactly right. He was conscious, he said afterward, of a sensation similar to that of being in a balloon. The sound of the puffing was gradually becoming less distinct. "The forward 'pull' was gone!"

Before he had fully aroused himself the caboose stopped and slowly began to run backward. Then he understood plainly enough what had happened. He rushed first to one platform, then to the other, setting the brakes, but the caboose, with two heavily loaded cars behind it, did not stop. He hurried out to set the brakes on the cars, but found that on one the ties had jolted down against the rod so that he was unable to turn it, while on the other the brake was a "freak"—it would not set tight

enough to grip the wheels. And there he was, alone on a runaway gathering speed every minute in its progress toward a six coach special loaded to the doors with people. It was not the most enjoyable of situations.

It is impossible to describe his emotions, because he himself said when I asked him that he had none. The balloon simile quite exhausted his supply of imagination.

"I saw," said he simply, "that there was going to be the deuce to pay if something wasn't done confounded quick, and I saw, too, that whatever was done I'd have to do myself; that was all there was to it. The special was nearly due at Morton, and I figured that I'd be there pretty promptly too. I estimated that at the speed I was making and was likely to make I'd collide with the special on the big dump about a mile and a quarter beyond the station, a regularly nasty place, owing to the long slide over the rocks. And I said to myself: 'Conductor, it's your life against the life of 800. Can you spare it?' 'No,' said myself to me, 'can't, and even if I could what of it?' 'Only this,' said I to myself, 'there's just one thing to do, and that's to throw your crazy caboose and your idiot flat cars into the ditch. Yes,' said myself to me, 'but if I do that I'll have to go with 'em, and I don't want to—I might be injured.' 'Well,' said I to myself kind of disgustedly, 'if that's the broadest view you can take of it, all right; but I should think you'd be ashamed of yourself. There's mighty little comfort ahead for you in this life if you let these fool cars smash into that special. Besides, are you going to stay on and smash with 'em, or are you going to drop off and break your blooming neck?'

"That was a clincher. I saw then that I was in for trouble anyway. The question was decided, and I went straight to work doing the thing that promised to leave me the clearest conscience in case I didn't have to be gathered up in a basket and shipped home to Molly and the kids in a pine box labeled 'Perishable! Rush!' I climbed on to the first car of ties and rolled one down to see how it would go. It went like a leaf in a gale. Then I began systematically to drop 'em in between the car and the caboose. I did this for a long time, and nothing came of it. The car was bouncing up and down like a cork on the rolling sea, and I was pretty near discouraged. I was tired, too—heavens, I was tired to the marrow of my bones! Ties are heavy, maybe you know. Section men never try to handle 'em single handed. They go at 'em by twos and threes and grunt and sweat. But I kept at it, hoping that I'd be able to get one foul of the trucks before I'd unloaded the car, and I did. It happened right in the yard at Morton. There was a tremendous bump and crash. I think I flew up to a height of several miles. Perhaps I didn't, but I'll swear that the air up there was too rare to breathe. Anyway I didn't breathe. I struck a sand pile when I came down. I never knew before how hard sand is. I thought it was soft."

As a matter of fact, Tom was not injured in the least. He was somewhat dazed when they dug him out of the sand, but not a bone was broken. He lay there, blinking in a comfortable, satisfied sort of way at the wrecked caboose and flat cars. He waved his hand limply at the special when it went by, the passengers and trainmen casting curious glances at the wreck. After that he looked up into the face of the station agent, who was hovering over him like a mother hen, and spoke. "Where's the front end of my train?" he asked.

"At Wilson, waiting for the special to pass. They're coming back as soon as they get the right of way."

"Hm-m-m! All right. Where's my pipe? I sort of missed it, and—and I thought I'd come back and get it."

## Took America For a Miracle.

He was a tiny chap, but his mother, who had been a schoolteacher and had theories of her own concerning the education of children, had told him many of the great world stories, among them that of Columbus, the fearless navigator. He listened with his usual wide eyed attention until she had finished. Then he asked, "But why did they call it America?" The question delighted her. It showed his thirst for first causes, but before she could answer he exclaimed: "Oh, I know. They called it that because it was a miracle for Columbus to find it." Showing that even the carefully trained child of a school-marm sometimes confuses sound with sense.

Once after he had seen a sham battle the same little fellow was explaining to his aunt that no one had really been killed. "Because," he said solemnly, "the guns only had blanks in them." And even his father, who had told him plainly what blank cartridges were, had to laugh.

## Why?

A certain little girl named Mary was noted for her propensity to ask questions. So fixed was the habit that she seldom knew when she was asking questions, and life became to her one prolonged interrogation. Her mother, slightly worn by this peculiarity, sometimes took the opportunity of speaking "a word in season."

"Mother," cried Mary, bursting into the room one day, "what shall I name the kittens?"

"I should think," said the tired mother, fixing upon her a meaning eye. "You might call one of them 'Why' and the other 'What.'"

The names seemed to strike the child's fancy and were at once adopted. But the moral refused to stick, and indeed its existence was not even suspected, as was shown a day or two later.

"Mother," said Mary innocently, looking up from a prolonged cuddling of her pets, "why is 'Why' name 'Why'?"

## Canada's Ungallant Game Wardens.

The game laws of Canada are in the main wholesome and reasonable and are usually enforced with propriety and good effect. Occasionally, however, the game wardens go a trifle too far and construe the law somewhat too literally, as shown in a recent dispatch from Vancouver, B. C.

A Maine woman had been hunting bears with some success and unwittingly strayed across the borders into New Brunswick, when she was suddenly confronted by a large moose. She was not seeking that kind of game, and when the moose shook its antlers and menaced her she retreated. The moose followed, and she was able only with great difficulty to climb a tree out of its reach. Then, as the creature still remained in an ugly, challenging mood and there was a prospect of her being kept a prisoner for some time, she shot it and escaped from her predicament.

But her troubles did not end here. The laws of New Brunswick require the nonresident hunter to obtain a license. She had no such license and was forthwith mulcted in \$100 for her violation of the laws, notwithstanding the fact that she really shot in self defense.

It is not stated in the dispatch whether the bears she shot fell in Maine or New Brunswick, but apparently bears do not count, as they are scarcely to be regarded in the same light as moose. It would seem that the Canadian game laws might be amended for the sake at least of gallantry to treed Dianas.

## The Trouble in Somaliland.

Just why the Mad Mollah is any madder just now than at any previous time it is difficult at this distance to understand, but that he is mad and that his madness is causing Great Britain much annoyance there is no doubt.

The present situation appears to be much the same as that at Kumassi in 1900, when the resident British governor was besieged by the Ashantes, and, as on that occasion, some severe fighting may be expected before the uprising is quelled.

Somaliland, the scene of the trouble, is a tract on the gulf of Aden south-east of Abyssinia, ceded in 1890 to England by Germany in return for the island of Heligoland, off the German coast, long the property of the British. To the southward, on the Indian ocean, is an Italian Somaliland, and both territories are menaced by the rising of the fanatical Arabs, who have kept the country south of the Sudan in turmoil for years.

The British force, white and black, in all Somaliland comprises only about 8,000 men. Mad Mollah, who is leading the hostile forces, has from 15,000 to 20,000 men, mostly mounted and armed with rifles. It is reported that the Mad Mollah's adviser has been the famous Karl Unger, an Austrian army ex-officer who years ago took service with the mahdi in the Sudan and subsequently acted with Osman Digna, the mahdi's chief lieutenant.

The complaint which the Kentucky state railroad commission has lodged with the interstate commerce commission against the proposed merger of the so called Morgan lines in the south promises legal action in some respects more important than that which has been taken under the Sherman anti-trust law against the Northern Securities company in the northwest. The complaint alleges in substance that the close relations which have been established between the Louisville and Nashville and other formerly rival lines in the south means that competition has been or will be eliminated and that "all the business and products of over 16,000,000 people in 442,000 square miles of territory" will be under the control and domination of a single individual. There is here a much more complex situation than is that involving the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern, and the hearings held by the interstate commerce commission will be watched with interest.

We ought not to be too severe on the Colombian revolutionists, as the present is likely to be the last opportunity they will have for this sort of performance. They will have to be stopped for good and all when we begin digging the isthmian canal, and that ought to be very soon.

Judging from the fact that there are people still living in Venezuela, it may be inferred that some of those sanguinary engagements down there lasting anywhere from two to ten days are fought with long distance typewriters.

Just for the novelty of the thing some New York police captain ought to die or retire without a fortune. It is related that a railroad official once did this, but that was a good many years ago.

A Kentucky paper gives a graphic account of the licking of Jim Finks by one Bud Brooker. If Mr. Finks is a true Kentuckian, this is not the end of the incident.

There is an apparent disposition on the part of the diplomatic teachers to kick on King Oscar's unprying.

Anyway there seems to be method in the madness of the Mad Mollah.



# President's Strike Arbiters

## Who They Are, What They Have Done and Why They Were Put on the Commission

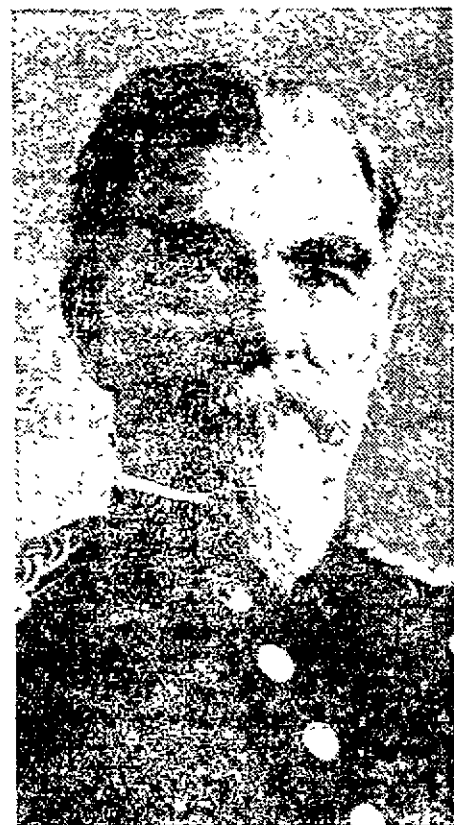
Of the six men who are arbitrating the issues of the great coal strike at least three are typical of new century Americans and earnest, vigorous lives of the reno life. All are men who have things successfully, who are still doing things and who may be dependent upon to have ideas of their own as well as the courage of their convictions.

Some of them know what it means to earn a living with their hands. Some don't. Most of them are just a kind of men one would expect the president to select for such a task, and of the Roosevelt stamp. Collectively they make a body to be respected. Individually they are most interesting.

The special representative of organized labor on the commission, E. E. Clark, chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, began railroading as a brakeman and for twelve years twist-brakes on various roads in the west, till in 1881, when he became a conductor on the Denver and Rio Grande, since 1890 he has been head of the

and Kinross railroad. The laboring of this road was a part of a movement by the individual operators to ruin the coal barons. This enterprise forced the big roads to purchase at a large price. Mr. Watkins is said to have made a fortune in the transaction.

Mr. Watkins' friends have often likened him to President Roosevelt.



GENERAL JOHN M. WILSON.  
He is about forty-five years old and does not look unlike the president. He is tall, has broad, square shoulders and wears a short cropped gray mustache.

Right Rev. John Lancaster Spaulding, bishop of Peoria, is a scion of a great sacerdotal family linked with the early days and best traditions of Catholicity in America. He is the scholar, philoso-



E. E. CLARK.  
phor, litterateur and educator of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in the United States.

Bishop Spaulding is a native of Kentucky, and his uncle, under whose care he was trained, was the great Martin John Spaulding, archbishop of Baltimore, one of the church's intellectual giants of the last century.

It has been stated that Bishop Spaulding was the special selection of the



THOMAS H. WATKINS  
president, and, although not personally known to the president, there has long been a bond of sympathy between them because of the strongly similar sentiments expressed in their writings, notably the intense Americanism of both.

In the bituminous coal strike of 1900 Bishop Spaulding, through the Rev. J.

Power, a priest of his diocese at Spring Valley, Ill., where John Mitchell lives, exerted a potent influence in the preservation of order among the miners and in the final settlement of the strike. Bishop Spaulding is especially noted as a clear and logical thinker, possessed of great lucidity of expression, and has frequently been styled the "mad ra therson."

General John M. Wilson, the military member of the commission, started out to earn his own living when he was little more than twelve years old. He was born in the District of Columbia fifty-five years ago and became a page in the senate in 1870. He thus knew Clay, Webster and Calhoun, Thomas H. Benton, Stephen A. Douglas and Salmon P. Chase as a popular boy knows such men and is able to recall some of their traits of oratory.

General Wilson entered West Point in time to graduate in 1860. He fought through the civil war and was several times brevetted for gallantry. He became chief of engineers in 1897, which position he held until retirement in 1901.

Justice George Gray of the United States circuit court is a native of Delaware. He was sent by President McKinley as a member of the Paris peace commission to draft the treaty with Spain. After his return to this coun-



CARROLL D. WRIGHT.  
try he was appointed United States circuit judge. Judge Gray was senator from Delaware from 1884 to 1890.

Judge Gray was graduated from Princeton in 1859 and studied law at Harvard. He practiced law in his native state and served as its attorney general. He was a delegate to the Democratic national conventions of 1870, 1880 and 1884. When the present chief justice of the United States supreme court was appointed, Judge Gray's name was mentioned for the place, but President Cleveland desired to select an older man.

When it was announced that the operators had asked that one of the members of the proposed board of arbitration should be a United States judge, Judge Gray's name immediately suggested itself.

Edward Wheeler Parker, although the youngest member of the commission, is recognized as one of the principal authorities on coal conditions in the United States. For twelve years he has been engaged in gathering coal



EDWARD W. PARKER.  
statistics in connection with the United States bureau of geological survey. Mr. Parker is the editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal. He is forty-two years old and lives in New York city.

Carroll D. Wright, the recorder of the commission, has spent years in the study of the relations between capital and labor. He has been United States commissioner of labor since the organization of the bureau in 1887.

These are the men who have before them the task of adjusting the differences of a contest between capital and labor which for more than five months has caused a lot of domestic perplexity and almost disorganized the business of the nation.

### FOR THE OVERFAT.

Hold the Muscles Tense and Vibrant. Avoid Excess of Adipose Tissue.

A physician who has made a special study of physical culture asserts that severe and continued movements of the muscles are not necessary for the removal of waste matter. Vibration of the muscles does all the work required, without the evil results so often following overexercise.

The system consists of tensing the muscles which it is desired to increase as hard as possible and then vibrating them strenuously for a minute. Nothing more is required, and a few minutes of such work every day are guaranteed to give greater chest expansion, development and solidity of muscle than any other system, while at the same time burning away, as it were, superfluous flesh—that is to say, getting rid of the unhealthy, flabby tissue, and reducing the obese person to graceful and healthy proportions.

The tension and vibration cannot be used directly with each muscle singly, but it is claimed that by making use of six separate movements it is possible to exercise every muscle of the trunk and limbs. Such exercise will cause a change in the circulation of the part, removing all excess of adipose tissue, making the flesh firm and healthy.

Exercise 1.—Stretch the hands above the head as far as possible, clench the thumb of the right hand between the thumb and first finger of the left hand. Now bend the body forward at the waist. Stretch the hands as far as possible all the while, the muscles held tense in the meantime, and continue to bend until the hands touch or nearly touch the ground. Now raise the body to its starting position, breathing rapidly all the while. Air must be taken into the lungs in unison with the movement, so that by the time the hands are above the head the lungs will be filled.

Exercise 2.—Hands in same position as in first exercise. Bend the body backward as far as possible, breathing always through the nostrils; remain in this position for a few seconds.

Exercise 3.—With the arms stretched out on either side, bend the body at the hips very slowly until one hand points directly upward and the other downward. Remain in this position for a few seconds, breathing deeply, and then go to the other extreme.

Exercise 4.—Stretch the arms out as far as possible on either side, feet together; twist the body gently, turning round to the right as far as you can. Do this slowly, and remain in position a few seconds, then twist the body gently round to the left.

Exercise 5.—Place the hands on the hips. Stretch forward as far as possible, then cause the body to vibrate rapidly back and forth. This will be the most difficult exercise and requires considerable practice, but is very effective. It should be done a few seconds only at a time. Its special use is to reduce flesh round the abdomen.

Exercise 6.—Stand in the same position as in exercise 5 and vibrate the body rapidly from side to side. This reduces flesh on the hips and sides.

The exercises should not be prolonged for more than five minutes. Four or five minutes given to them twice a day, morning and evening, are sufficient.

### Baked Quinces.

Baked quinces are excellent for luncheon, and since quinces keep well one may enjoy them often until almost Christmas time. Core and pair eight ripe, juicy quinces. Core before paring that the fruit may keep its shape. Put them into a buttered baking dish, fill cavities with sugar, sprinkle what remains of three-quarters of a cupful of sugar over them and add one and a half cupfuls of water. Cover and bake until soft in a moderate oven, basting often with the syrup in the dish. Quinces require a long time for cooking. Serve them hot with butter and sugar.—Good Housekeeping.

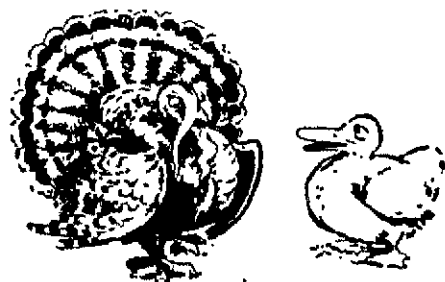
### Little Pear Puddings.

Individual pear puddings may be easily and quickly prepared by this recipe: Wash and core large pears, put them in a shallow baking pan and set in a steamer. When they are tender, take out and fill each pear with chopped preserved ginger and its syrup. Arrange them in a dish, sift sugar over them and cover each with a stiff meringue. Set in the oven to brown, and serve.

### Pumpkin Pie.

Into two teacupfuls of stewed pumpkin stir a scant teacupful of sugar, a teaspoonful of ginger or less, to taste, half a teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, two beaten eggs and two teacupfuls of half cream and half milk. Bake slowly in a large, deep pie tin.

### Sympathy.



### APROPOS OF THANKSGIVING.

Turkey—Yes, I sympathize with the ballot box.

Duck—Why?

Turkey—Well, you see, we both get stuffed in November.

### Finish For Oak Wood.

Oak that is neither polished nor varnished is a little troublesome to keep clean. A mixture of equal parts of spirits of wine and glycerin will give a surface that will not easily soil and will not change the appearance.

### The Uncomplaining Life.

There is a wholesome lesson for those people who are constantly grumbling over what they call their luck in the career of James Alexander Plummer, who died the other day in Vincennes, Ind., at the age of seventy-six years.

In 1845, when Mr. Plummer was a member of the Cincinnati volunteer fire department, he was run over and so badly injured that his life was despaired of. But he got well. He was a soldier in the Mexican war, and, although he had many hairbreadth escapes, he left the army only to contract Panama fever.

In 1849 he went to the California goldfields and survived the free pistol practice of those days. In 1877 he was struck by lightning. In 1880 he suffered from lockjaw. In 1887 his limbs were crushed in the machinery of a chair factory, and in 1901 he fell and dislocated his hips. What further mishaps would have befallen him had he not been cut off at the untimely age of seventy-six can only be imagined.

It is learned from an Indiana paper that he never complained. Men who pass through such experiences seldom do. On the other hand, they are inclined to take a cheerful view of life. His case was very much like that of the veteran at the soldiers' home who was shot to pieces in one of the great battles of the civil war. An old comrade found him in the home, where he had been living in peace and comfort for thirty-five years. Both legs and one arm were gone. He had lost an eye. He was almost stone deaf. But when his comrade shouted words of sympathy at him the veteran's face lit up with a smile. "Why," he said, "would you believe it? I have only two teeth in my head, but one is an upper and the other a lower, and they are directly opposite each other, so that I can chew with them beautifully. I always was a lucky dog."

The late Mr. Plummer is said to have expressed himself very much as did the old veteran—that, although he had met with more than his full share of accidents, only a "lucky dog" could have survived so many of them, holding that things were never so bad but that they might be worse. And, after all, this is the true philosophy of life.

### Clearing the Way For Panama.

The official report of Attorney General Knox in reference to the title to the Panama canal franchise and property, announcing the conclusion that "the United States will receive a good, valid and unblemished title," settles an important question in the preliminary work of digging the isthmian waterway.

The only obstacle now remaining is the lack of an adequate agreement with the United States of Colombia concerning the terms upon which the government of that country will transfer the concession to the government of the United States of America. A protocol was signed last May by Secretary Hay and Minister Concha of Colombia, but this had to be modified to conform with the Spooner act subsequently passed by congress.

Minister Concha seems now inclined to place obstacles in the way of the consummation of the treaty, he having apparently taken umbrage at the action of the United States in safeguarding the Panama railroad during the revolution on the isthmus. While this has caused the state department at Washington some annoyance and occasioned direct communication with the Bogota government, it is not believed that it will long delay negotiations. The matter is of so great importance to both countries that it is hardly conceivable that any serious difficulty can arise to prevent the promulgation of a mutually satisfactory treaty.

The action of the National Women's Christian Temperance union convention in severely condemning the shocking illustration on billboards by some variety theatrical companies is to be commended, and it is hoped it may awaken a stronger public sentiment against this evil.

When the telephone was introduced, some wisecracks predicted that it would ruin the telegraph business. That these were false prophets is indicated by the annual reports of the telegraph companies, lately issued, which show earnings of \$1,700,000 more than ever before.

An express train has been held up and robbed in Spain very much in the same style as the trick is done on our western frontier. Spain appears to be learning American methods fast since the Cuban war.

It is intimated that the retirement of Hon. J. I. Tarte from the position of Canadian minister of public works was due to his talking somewhat too tart speeches on the tariff question.

The crown prince of Siam declares that the newspapers of the United States are the best in the world. We have printed pretty good pictures of the boy.

Apparently when the British parliament is at a loss for new business it suspends an obstreperous member.

Arbitration is another name for calm reason without passion.

### THE LATEST SKIRTS.

Some Changes and Much Diversity in the New Styles.

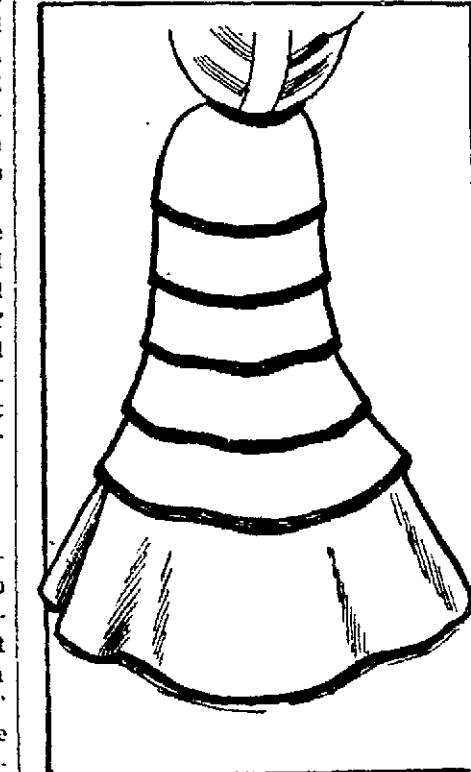
At this particular time of year the demand for dress skirts arises on all sides, and this season brings us some distinct and welcome changes. Indeed, the diversity of new styles is more a difficulty than their absence.

First and foremost is the curtailed length, where walking or outdoor skirts are contemplated, a matter which alters the whole cut of the garment. Then, too, in many cases we have increased fullness, and under all circumstances an immaculate fit around the hips.

Considering skirts as they will be worn during the approaching season, we find, among others, four pronounced styles. First, the plain skirt just resting on the ground, and so cut as to flow out gracefully at the hem; the required flow is attained by skillful shaping of both sides of each gore, a method which results in a new and particularly graceful cut.

Next there is the decker skirt, cut in two or three tiers; this is arranged with a shaped foundation, to which the separate tiers are mounted in their assigned positions, the bottom one coinciding exactly with the bottom of the underskirt, the top one so cut as to fit around the waist and hips without the aid of darts. In making this it is a wise precaution to run a tacking cotton round each tier, drawing it slightly tight, as this obviates the danger of stretching.

Then there are yoke skirts of varying shape and form, quite the smartest of which is intended for one of the new dark gray tweeds flecked with white. The yoke is prettily shaped,



ONE OF THE NEWEST SKIRTS.

avoiding the ugly resemblance to the old time "shaped band" which has so often marred this style of skirt. This yoke is cut in four pieces (the center, front and back being laid to a fold of material), which mold it absolutely to the figure without darts or easing. The seams are covered by interred straps, ornamented, as is the edge of the yoke, by rows of stitching. The whole skirt portion will be found in five pieces; a narrow front gore cut from a fold of material, one rather narrow side gore each side, each taking half a width, and two back gores cut the same way from the selvedge, but probably needing small extension joins at the base.

In the model shown appears probably the one really new style of the season. It is a skirt cut on a sort of telescopic principle, and, while pleading guilty to being somewhat of a sartorial gymnastic, is certainly smartest of the smart, and has the great advantage of bearing the most exclusive stamp, due probably to the extreme difficulty of copying it. It is made, virtually, of widening circles of material, six in number, which increase in width as the hem is reached. The top one fits perfectly to the figure, each one as it is joined on giving increased width by virtue of its cut. As far as the making is concerned, once the cut is procured no difficulty whatever presents itself.

### Apropos of Turn-down Collars.

"And what," murmurs a troubled voice, "are we to do with our throats when everything there is either turned down or left in a collarless condition?" This does afford food for reflection truly, more particularly when we are brought face to face with furry garments of the stole or pelterine order. As far as one can judge at present, there will be nothing for it but smart bows and cravats of tulle or chiffon. And there is, furthermore, a hint of broad, soft silk bows beneath the chin. If ever we are to wear ribbon cravats tied in uncompromising severity close beneath the chin, and it is so rumored, now is the moment, when ribbons are seductively soft. Moreover, the broad, black velvet bow is likely to make a big bid for favor; than this there is no more becoming trifle, although it asks a certain distinction and style of person to carry off with perfect coact.

### Fashion's Echoes.

The blouse style still prevails, but the blouse distinct in color and material from the skirt is being reserved for morning wear.

Cross stitchery and the varied types of herringbone and feather work are arranged over narrow ribbon velvet.

"Fine jet is much used, and silk feather-stitching is quite a popular decoration.

Smart Russian coats are made in various furs.

Tipless pincushion gloves in chamols are among useful novelties.

The weaving of lace shawls after the fashion of the grandmothers' will be one of the fancies of the season.

## PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

### WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

### A Guide for Visitors and Members.

BOX CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. I.

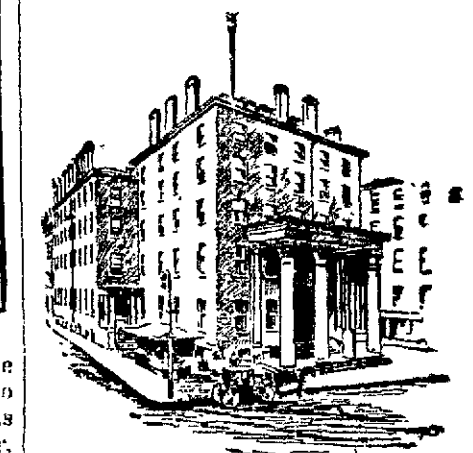
Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Heiser, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank H. Meloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of E.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M. Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Councilor; John Hooper, Vice Councilor; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hersum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

## THE REVERE HOUSE



Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

C. L. Yorke & Co.

ALSO PROPRIETORS

## BOSTON TAVERN

FIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

## Old India Pale Ale

### Homstead Ale

### Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

## THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.



# THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC,  
NOVEMBER 7.

At 12 noon, Nov. 7, 1902, the sun will be at 104.45 A.M. and 104.45 P.M. The moon will be at 104.45 A.M. and 104.45 P.M. The sun will be at 104.45 A.M. and 104.45 P.M. The moon will be at 104.45 A.M. and 104.45 P.M.

## WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Forecast for New England: Fair and colder Friday, Saturday fair; fresh northwest winds.

## MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 A.M., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 P.M., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 37-2.

FRIDAY, NOV. 7, 1902.



## CITY BRIEFS.

The Belle of Richmond tonight. Thanksgiving day is three weeks off. Christmas goods are appearing in store windows. Newburyport vs. Maplewoods on Saturday afternoon. Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street. Weather all right for those who are holding off on purchasing coal. Prices on salted mackerel are very high and going higher every day. Eight years ago this time New England was bound up in a blizzard. The Boston and Maine railroad is experiencing a series of freight wrecks. Manager Hett of the Maplewoods is to see the Yale-Harvard game in New Haven, Nov. 22d. A few local sports will see the Harvard-U. of P. game at Cambridge tomorrow afternoon. All the roads will lead to Maplewood park tomorrow afternoon. Maplewood vs Newburyport. Saturday's football game at Maplewood park is sure to draw the banner crowd of the season here. A family of raccoons are on exhibition in a Kittery grocery store and attracting considerable attention. The Missionary society of the Middle street Baptist church held its monthly meeting on Thursday. At Boston auction sales of stocks on Wednesday \$1,000 Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway 4 1/2 sold at 121. The mild weather is keeping down the police station tramp record to an unusually low figure for this season. The tug Lester L. is kept busy towing the barges of the Langley line, coal laden, to Newmarket and Dover. Beautiful displays of meteors may be expected this month. The famous shower of Leonids is scheduled for the 12th. A number of football rooters will go with the Newburyport team to Portsmouth Saturday.—Newburyport News.

Judge David Cross of Manchester has formally announced his candidacy for the presidency of the constitutional convention.

The Maplewoods will play the very best they know how against the Newburyport Athletic club eleven tomorrow afternoon.

Thursday was the day of St. Leon and in the Catholic church, patron saint of prisoners and slaves, and in Bavaria of cattle.

The October number of the New Hampshire Sanitary Bulletin has just been issued, and contains an interesting paper and discussion on the subject of lead poisoning.

Maplewood A. C. vs Newburyport A. C. at Maplewood park tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon. Game called at 3:20 P.M. Admission 25 cents. It will be the game of the season!

For some reason, as yet unexplained, the Portsmouth High school football team did not appear to play a game as scheduled for yesterday, Wednesday, with the Academy team.—South Berwick correspondent of Foster's Democrat.

"A dose in time saves lives." Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs, colds, pulmonary diseases of every sort.

## ORGANIZED IN KITTERY.

The San Felipe Mining company has been organized at the office of the Lawyers' Incorporation and Transfer company, Kittery, for general mining and milling business. The capital stock is \$1,000,000; paid in, \$200,000; par value, five dollars. Frank G. Bufford is president and Charles C. Smith treasurer.

## FEDERAL FIRE SOCIETY.

Semi-Annual Dinner Held at the Rockingham On Thursday Evening.

The semi-annual dinner of the Federal Fire society was held at the Rockingham on Thursday evening. Covers were laid in the Colonial dining room. The courses were served in a manner above reproach. The menu was as follows:

Blue Points.  
Anchoise De Huile  
Green Turtle, Aux Quenelles  
Chicken Maitre, Rabbit Sauce  
Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce  
Filet of Beef, Larded, Au Tuff  
Sweetbreads, Braised, A La Pompadour  
Broiled Fresh Mushrooms  
Punch A La Lalla Rookh  
Mallard Duck  
Sweets  
Fruit  
Crackers and Cheese  
Cafe Noir  
Liquerurs

The members of the society, with dates of admission, are as follows:

James R. May, Nov. 1867, John W. Moore, Nov. 1871; Edward May, Nov. 1875; Frank Goodwin, March, 1879; David B. Macomb, Nov. 1879; Joseph W. Peirce, Nov. 1879; Wallace Hackett, Nov. 1882; Andrew P. Preston, Nov. 1882; Arthur C. Heffenger, Nov. 1884; John W. Parsons, Nov. 1884; John S. H. Frink, Nov. 1886; John J. Berry, Nov. 1887; Frank S. Preston, Nov. 1888; Joseph Foster, March 1890; Frederick M. Sise, March, 1890; Mortimer L. Johnson, Dec. 1891; James A. Spalding, Nov. 1895; S. Elvery Jenkinson, Nov. 1895; Robert O. Treadwell, Nov. 1896; Arthur W. Walker, Nov. 1897; J. Louis Harris, Nov. 1897; William Beals, Jr., March 1898; George F. Evans, March, 1898; Charles H. Fish, March 1898; Fielding Bradford, Nov. 1898; Stephen Decatur, March, 1901; Charles C. Hall, March, 1901; Charles E. Wentworth, March, 1901; William E. Marvin, March, 1901.

## NO MEETING.

Neither Branch Of The City Government Secures A Quorum.

There was no meeting of the city council on Thursday evening. Five members of the board of aldermen, Messrs. Wood, Locke, A. H. Adams, Clark and Bailey, were on hand at eight o'clock, and in the absence of the mayor and city clerk, Aldermen Locke and Bailey were respectively chosen chairman and temporary clerk. None of the other gentlemen of the board put in an appearance, however, and after a wait of about ten minutes, adjournment was taken till next Thursday evening at eight o'clock. The common council also failed to secure a quorum.

Mayor Pender was seen this morning and said that there was no need of having a meeting at the present time as there was no business to transact. He intimated that the next meeting of the board would be at his convenience.

One of the present board of aldermen was willing to wager a hat this morning that there wouldn't be another meeting of the city government this year.

## GO-GOS WANT A GAME.

Manchester Football Team Would Like To Play Here Thanksgiving Day.

The Chronicle has received the following letter which appears to be self-explanatory:

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 6.  
Dear Sir:—I hear that there is a football team in your city that can't get any games. Will you please state in your paper that the Go-Go A. club is a strong team that would like an out of town game Thanksgiving day.  
J. A. THOMPSON.  
51 Douglas street.

## SUPERIOR COURT.

At the afternoon session Thursday the case of Mary Ahearn vs James Connell was called. This is an action brought by Mrs. Ahearn against James Connell, who owns a house on Richards avenue, claiming a damage of \$5000, her claim being that while a tenant in the defendant's house, she was forced out, and her furniture and goods were seized by the sheriff. Page & Bartlett for the plaintiff and Kelley & Frink for the defendant.

The Ahearn Connell case occupied the attention of the court during the afternoon session today.

## JACK-O-LANTERN PARTY.

The friends of Miss Helen Blake of Bennett street gave her a pleasant surprise on Wednesday evening, in the form of a Jack-o-lantern party. After playing games, a dainty lunch was served and a most delightful evening passed.

## ORDERS TO SHIPPERS.

The Boston and Maine railroad com-

pany has issued orders to shippers of lumber that twelve stakes must be used, instead of eight, to each car, and that each stake must be at least four inches through at the smaller end. All lumber used as bracing stakes must be six inches through instead of four, and three tenpenny nails must be used instead of one.

## "ZAH SAH MOO."

He Fooled A Lot Of Papers, But The Herald Didn't Nibble At His Bait.

WANTED.—A smart young man to sell Chinese Curios. Address Zah Sah Moo, Shanghai, China, care of Office.

This want "ad" has appeared in a lot of newspapers throughout New England within the last few days. The Portsmouth Herald is not one of them.

"Zah Sah Moo" (whose real name may be Pat Riley) is a shrewd chap and he has caught enough gullible to make him smile.

This ingenious individual had what appeared to be a letter from a Chinese source, got up in good imitation of a real Chinese letter, and mailed from Shanghai. These letters were sent out broadcast and directed from an American directory, evidently, as almost every paper appears to have one.

Portsmouth was not skipped. The Herald, however, refused to nibble at the bait.

Here is "Zah's" communication, in full, that he sent to the editors in this country:

Store of Zah Sah Moo, Shanghai, China. Merchant in Chinese Curios.

Please print my advertisement in your newspaper. Send me bill and sample newspaper.

I want smart youth sell my Chinese Curios. If he catch much business he earn many cash. If some American stamps send me for package postage I send sample free.

ZAH SAH MOO.

Shanghai, China.

## POLICE COURT.

Daniel Pendexter of Islington street pleaded guilty to being drunk on Cornwall street Thursday afternoon. On plea of his mother and a good word spoken by Marshal Entwistle he was placed on probation.

Eddie Holmes, a West end small boy, was before Judge Adams charged with malicious mischief in damaging the property of Miss Nellie Sides on Cabot street. This case was not pressed after the father of the youth promised to see that his boy behaved better in the future.

## OBITUARY.

Mrs. Zelina A. Marsh.

Mrs. Zelina A. Marsh, wife of Thomas D. Marsh, the well-known reinsman, died on Thursday of pneumonia at their home, 33 Lincoln street, Dover, aged fifty-three. Mrs. Marsh was the daughter of Lewis and Emiline (Beal) Smith of Somersworth. She is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Jessie Willoughby of Scituate, Mass.

## OLD FAVORITES COMING.

Among the old favorites with the Newburyport football team tomorrow will be Pope, Currier, Ed, and "Dick" Shepard, Parton and Haggood. The latter was Caspar Whitney's second choice for a tackle position on the All-America team during Haggood's senior year at Brown University.

## NAVY YARD NEWS.

Civil Engineer E. Brownell, U. S. N. has been ordered to duty at this yard.

Mail Messenger Drowne is enjoying a two weeks' leave.

Twenty-five days' work has been authorized on the Essex.

## NORTH PARISH SOCIAL.

The first parish social of the North church, for this season, will be held next Tuesday evening, in the chapel on Middle street. An interesting entertainment program is being prepared.

## A DYNAMO ABOARD.

The P. K. & Y. ferryboat Alice Howard has been fitted with electric lights, for which power will be furnished by a dynamo aboard the boat.

## FREIGHT BUSINESS HEAVY.

Freight business at this point on the Boston and Maine railroad remains nearly as heavy as during the summer months.

## QUITE A SHIPPING POINT.

York is getting to be quite a shipping point for new lumber, several car loads daily passing through here bound to Massachusetts cities.

Over 50 years ago. Doctors took right hold of it. Keep their hold yet. The oldest, best Sarsaparilla—Ayer's.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

## ACCORDING TO UNCLE CYRUS.

His Version Of The Origin Of The Devil's Darning Needle's Name.

Uncle Cyrus Hornbee had finished reading his Tribune. "I see that down in New Jersey they're agoin' to set the devil's darnin' needles on the skeeters," said he. "Wal, that ain't sech a bad idee, to my way of thinkin'."

"What's a devil's darnin' needle, Uncle Cyrus?" asked little Nephew Ned from the city, who was "out on the farm" for the summer.

"Bless my soul!" said Uncle Cyrus with a laugh, "It ain't possible you don't know what a devil's darnin' needle is? Wal, I suppose that's to be expected when I remember you were born and raised in the city. Tomorrow we'll go down to the creek and I'll show you one of them right in action. As fer skeeters, I guess you know what they are without no further explanations, don't ye?"

Nephew Ned knew all about mosquitoes, but he was in dense ignorance about the other mysterious insect with the strange, profanely sounding name. Instantly grew.

"All right," said Uncle Cyrus, "If you can't wait, I'll have to tell you about him. He's long and slender, with two pairs of stubby, shiny wings. Indeed, he looks like a fat green match floatin' on little tissue paper stretchers. My, and mebbe he jest can't sail and scoot from flag blossom to sweet root and back again! You'd think he was a hummingbird to hear him boom his wings. When the sun catches them jest right they glitter and glow like four little tiny rainbows hoverin' above the rushes. Sometimes his long, matchy body gleams with bright green and silver and gold like a beautiful bar pin with jewels on it. That's when the sun is shining bright and the world smiles glad up to it and everything is still in the meadow except the bobolinks and the croonin' of the creek over the shallows."

"One of the most peccolier things about the critter is his name," continued Uncle Cyrus. "If you'll listen now, I'll tell you how he got that queer name, the devil's darnin' needle. He wasn't allus called that. Fer awhile after he was made he didn't have no name at all. But 'long after a time there was a certain little boy who told wrong stories about everybody and everything. There didn't seem to be no way to make him stop. One day he took his pet leetle dog for a walk in the fields, and by and by they come to a creek with a deep pool in it. This bad leetle boy, he jest up and threw the poor dog into the pool, and when he tried to climb out he kept pushing him in until at last he was drowned. When the leetle boy went home and his folks asked where the dog was he told them he didn't know nothin' about the dog, and hadn't seen it. Everybody was dretful sorry, and his sister after they found the leetle dog's dead body in the pool, and they took the boy down and said to him: 'Did you drown the dog in the pool?' and the boy shook his head and said he hadn't seen the dog at all. Then they asked him again, and he jest hollered right out that he didn't know nothing about the dog. As he said this a second time one of the queer critters which nobody had ever found a name for suddenly darted up, from nobody knew where, and held itself straight in front of the boy's lips, a boom in its wings in the air with a deep hummin' sound. For the third time the boy denied all about the leetle dog, and then, with one leap, the big buzzin' insect fastened itself on the little boy's lips and in less time than I'm takin' tellin' you about it had sewed up the boy's mouth that tight he couldn't speak or even mumble."

"The little boy he kept this way for a whole day. He couldn't eat nor drink. Bimeby he called to his mamma and papa, and by signs told them to ask him the question about the dog again. When they had done it, he nodded his head up and down and begun to cry, sad and broken. Then all of a sudden, the stitches in the lips ripped out, and the boy run to his mamma's arms, cryin': 'I've been a bad, bad boy, and I'll never tell another lie as long as ever I live.' His mamma and papa forgave him, and he grew up to be a good man whose smallest word could be trusted. As for the insect that had sewed up his lips, people called it from that day the devil's darnin' needle, and so it's been called ever since. The man would never let nobody kill one of them, and there ain't no record of it's ever sewin' anybody else up, but it has always had a sort of love and good nature for man, and continues to do him kind services by ketchin' skeeters and devourin' them by the million."—New York Tribune.

## PERSONALS.

Hazen S. Cotton has been in Boston for a day or two.

Miss Doris Fullerton of Somersworth has been visiting in this city.

Mrs. George W. Parker of Dover has been visiting friends in town this week.

Charles A. Spinney of East Bridgewater, Mass., is visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. Mary Adams, a venerable and esteemed resident, of Washington street, is very ill.

Conductor Nelson of the Christian Shore loop line has been enjoying a few days' vacation.

Fred P. Lowd left Thursday for Boston, where he has secured a position in a printing office.

Mrs. McShach Bell and daughter Dorothy are passing a few days with relatives in Cape Neddick, Me.

Mrs. George Colson of Dennett street leaves today for a week's visit with relatives in Presque Isle, Me.

Mrs. M. A. T. Lincoln of Boston is passing the winter with her brother, Pay Director Theodore S. Thompson, U. S. N., at the Rockingham.

William C. Walton, cashier of the New Hampshire National bank, and Fred H. Ward, one of the directors, have gone to New Orleans to attend the meeting of the American Bankers' association.

Captain Richmond P. Hobson, the gallant officer who sank the Merrimack in Santiago harbor, was a Manchester visitor yesterday, stopping in this city over one train.—Manchester Mirror.

Miss Lulu B. Randall of Highland street, will pass the winter in Washington, D. C., with the family of W. Scott Smith and later as the guest of Mrs. Cogswell, widow of General Milton Cogswell, U. S. A.

## ELIOT.

Eliot, Me., Nov. 7.

Many hearts were made glad in Eliot, on the evening of Nov. 6,—the first anniversary of a happy marriage, and the eighteenth anniversary of the birthday of Miss Emily Spinney, by the welcoming lights which once more gleamed forth, as of old, from the hospitable mansion of the late Squire Hammond. A goodly company gathered to wish many happy returns to the son, Mr. George Everett Hammond and his bride of a year. And many were the plans discussed for the revival of neighborly sociability and good cheer, which of late years has somewhat waned, owing to the departure from town of many of the earnest people. The building of the New Library, for which ground will be broken in the early spring, will quicken and renew life, and cement and freshen old time fellowship.

## A New Comer.

## Fishermen's Superstitions.

At the beginning of the herring season the crew all try to seize the herring first on board to see if it be male or female. If it is a male, their fishing may be expected to be a poor one; if a female, a good one. Sometimes, however, the skipper secures it and hides it away, salting it and laying it past for the season. The boat must not be turned against the sun. Certain animals considered of ill omen must not be spoken of in the boat, and ministers in this respect occupy the same place as rabbits, hares and pigs.

Fishermen do not like to lend anything to a neighboring boat lest their luck should go with it. If they lend a match, they will contrive, secretly if possible, to break it and keep part, hoping thereby to retain their luck. Their dislike to have anything stolen is increased by the fear that the thief may have stolen their luck with it. To ask the question, "Where are you going?" of any one who is going on board is equivalent to destroying all his chances for that time. Persons with certain names are held to be of bad omen, the dreaded names being different in different villages.—Notes and Queries.

A farmer living in Channahon, Ill., lit his pipe and threw the match in the bottom of the carriage. First thing he knew his wife's clothing and his own were ablaze. There is a double moral to this story. On the one hand, it may be used as an argument against smoking and on the other against a man riding out with his wife.

The crown prince of Siam, though a follower of the Buddhist religion, is decidedly liberal in his views. He says that all kinds of religious faiths are welcome in his father's kingdom and that if the Buddhists cannot hold their own so much the worse for them.

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

## "DOWN TO SLEEP."

November woods are bare and still; November days are clear and bright; Each noon burns up the morning's chill;

The morning's snow is gone by night; Each day my steps grow slow, grow light;

As through the woods I reverent creep, Watching all things lie "down to sleep."

I never knew before what beds, Fragrant to smell, and soft to touch, The forest sifts, and shapes, and spreads;

I never knew before how much Of human sound there is in such Low tones as through the forest sweep When all wild things lie "down to sleep."

Each day I find new coverlids Tucked in, and more sweet eyes shut tight;

Sometimes the viewless mother bids Her ferns kneel down, full in my sight;

I hear their chorus of "good night;" And half I smile, and half I weep, Listening while they lie "down to sleep."

November woods are bare and still; November days are bright and good; Life's noon burns up life's morning chill;

Life's night rests feet which long have stood; Some warm, soft beds, in field or wood,

The mother will not fail to keep, Where we can "lay us down to sleep." H. H.

## ALONG THE WATER FRONT.

Schooner Glenneller arrived from New York today and went to Exeter with a cargo of coal.

Schooner Lavolla is discharging a cargo of cement at the navy yard.

WHEN REUBEN COMES TO TOWN.

RESTAURANT CHANGES HANDS.

Nickerson's restaurant on Fleet street has changed hands and is now owned by a man named Warren.

Ask a healthy woman what she would sell her health for and she would tell you that the choicest diamonds in the world could not buy it. What use for diamonds rings to emphasize the shrunken fingers, or earrings to light up the cheeks hollowed by disease?

Health is the first requisite to womanly happiness. General ill-health in women has its origin in local womanly diseases. Cure the diseases of the delicate womanly organism and the general health is perfectly restored. The remarkable benefits experienced from the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription are due to this medicine's perfect cures of womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

"It affords me great pleasure to be able to say a few words in regard to the merits of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and his Golden Medical Discovery," writes Mrs. Flora Ann of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo. "I was tempted to try these medicines after seeing the effect upon my mother. As an early stage of married life I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a troublesome drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got me two more, and after I used these there was no more pain and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly."

"Favorite Prescription" makes weak women strong, sick women well. Accept no substitute for the medicine which works wonders for weak women.

Gray & Prime

DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St. Telephone 24.

FOR SALE—Carriage, Jobbing and Horse Shoeing Business. A rare chance for a young man to continue. Established here about 20 years. Terms liberal, as I am not able to continue in it. Apply to O. J. Greenleaf, back of Post Office.

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old firm, Hiley & George. J. G. Hiley.

GROCERIES—You can buy groceries at a single of meat, provisions and vegetables at W. H. Smith's as cheap as at any place in the city.

WANTED.—A man for New Branch of car bus has been here in Portsmouth. Address at once, with references, at 1707 Morrill, Worcester, Cincinnati, Ohio 107, 111.

Chrysanthemums

AND

Cut Flowers

—AT—

R. E. Hannaford's,

FLORIST,

Newcastle Avenue,

TELEPHONE CON.

REAL ESTATE

YOU WANT

SEE

BUTLER,

Real Estate and Insurance,

3 Market Street.

Your Summer Suit

Should be

WELL MADE.

It should be

STYLISH

And

PERFECT FIT.

The largest assortment of UP-TO DATE

SAMPLES to be shown in the city

Cleansing, Turning Ana

Pressing a Specialty.

D. O'LEARY,

Bridge Street.

Old Furniture

Made New.

Why don't you send some

of your badly worn uphol-

stered furniture to Robert H

Hall and have it re-uphol-

stered? It will cost but little.

Manufacturer of All Kinds of Cushions